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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT is no longer considered bad form to speak in Hyde Park, London. Not so long ago, the hardy subject who took himself to the soap box was looked upon as one who had more bunk than brains in his system. Tall lean men used to talk about the coming evolutionary era when collar buttons would grow automatically on scrawny necks and nothing would be left to human effort except eating, drinking and a few other pleasant diversions. This sounded good, but those who carry society on their backs paid little attention to the fancy predictions. They went to the nearest pub, had their 'arf and 'arf, went home and to work the following morning, as Englishmen have been doing for more than two centuries.

The New York Times of February 20 kindly informs us that a knighted Briton took his little stand and expounded the virtues of tourism to the seasoned veterans of Hyde Park. This particular tour evidently believes that people believe what they hear. They don't. The important thing to consider is that the Tories feel they must go to the masses with argument. A few hundred years ago they would go to them with shot guns. Perhaps in a few hundred more years they will say it with powder puffs.

A Kipling society has been formed in London. Very likely by the publishers of Kipling's books. It is quite possible that enough crazy people exist in London to form a quorum without being subsidized by a financially interested party. I dropped into a restaurant a few evenings ago and listened to a poet recite his ravings. He made a hit. Everybody in the place laughed except the poet. The fact that such poets are tolerated is a tribute to civilization, though it must be admitted that murders are a nuisance and it is possible that a jury could be secured that would send a fellow to the chair for disposing of a man like Kipling.

Kipling wrote at least one good poem. Most poets should be embalmed after the first effort. They are not; hence their unpopularity. Kipling turns out jingles and he gets paid for them. A poet is not made unless he is paid. I have little use for poets who are content to stay hungry. They should stick to prose. Kipling is an imperialist, therefore he is a bum poet. If a poet is worth anything more than a woolen blanket he must be a rebel.

Twenty labor leaders were beheaded in Shanghai by the reactionaries because they called the workers out on strike. The heads of the beheaded were exhibited to the populace with the object of striking terror into the hearts of the opposition. I hate like the devil to think of workers getting executed but we must console ourselves with the thought that in a few weeks two reactionary heads will decorate the Shanghai lamp-posts for every workers' head that fell in the recent slaughter-fest.

BELGIUM and Sweden will never go to war with each other. Not even over national honor. Why? Simply because a Swedish prince married a (Continued on Page Three)

Break in Sight at Coal Wage Conference

Companies Ask Union Men to Work for Scab Wage

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21.—To all intents and purposes the joint wage conference of soft coal miners and operators broke down today.

After a week of negotiations failed to yield a material concession from either side, the subcommittee appointed to draft a new wage scale announced today that it was unable to break the deadlock and will report to this effect tomorrow to the full conference.

The conference is expected promptly to accept the verdict of its committee. The conference probably will be heading home by tomorrow night.

Instructed Against Cut. The committee representing the United Mine Workers of America, was under instructions from the International Convention held in Indianapolis last month not to sign a contract that provides for a reduction of wages.

The mine owners' representatives demanded a competitive scale of wages, or in other words, wages to be based on those in non-union fields, thus practically negating the effect of collective bargaining on wage rates.

Diplomats at Play; Swiss Lady Jealously Throws Them All Out

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Diplomatic and social circles in Warsaw are all agog today as a result of the reception at the Swiss Ministry when the hostess suddenly rushed in at midnight, and in a loud voice asked the guests to leave her house immediately.

After the general commotion subsided Mrs. Stetson, wife of the American minister, invited all the guests to her home, where the party was continued.

It is whispered that jealousy was the cause for the sudden outbreak of the Swiss hostess.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Where the Revolutionary Army Fights in China



Nationalist government has approximately 1,000,000 troops under its command, distributed as above.

How Landlordism Has Grippped New York Workers By Throat Told in Daily Worker Series

The DAILY WORKER begins publication today of a series of articles surveying New York's housing problem. Will de Kaulb, who as reporter and research worker knows intimately every district of the city, will conduct the survey. Lower east side, upper east side, west side, Yorkville, Harlem, Brownsville, the Bronx and Brooklyn will be reviewed district by district. Today's story presents a general summary of the problem.

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER continues its pen pictures of wretched, insanitary and disease-breeding housing for New York's workers, contributed by readers of the paper. Send in your letter, telling your own personal experiences. Name not used, if requested.

By WILL DE KAULB
Food, shelter and clothing—the three essentials to existence. According to what I learned and read between the lines when I studied the theory of economics in my college days, they at least were guaranteed to the workers under the capitalist system of exploitation.

And yet, upon completing an intensive survey of wages, rentals, prices and living standards in the various nooks and corners of greater New York, I have come to the conclusion that even that guarantee is considered by the ruling class like all other of their agreements—they are so many words.

In the series of articles that will begin tomorrow, I will give a detailed report of an investigation that has extended over many years. Every community, every residential section in the five boroughs will be analyzed along the lines of average wages received by workers, the amount of rent paid, and the standards of living prevalent.

Rents Go Up. During the war, America's hundred percenters were educated into exacting high prices for food, clothing and shelter through unending flag-waving and trumpet-toting by the "men behind the men behind the guns"—the war grafters. Millions were turned over by the manufacturers; shortage after shortage was artificially created to keep prices up.

After the armistice, the price of food and clothing dropped a little. Since there were no armies to be supplied, and European nations were rapidly beginning to resume their old places in the industrial world, a surplus of food and clothing was manufactured.

The Housing Shortage. The landlord, long willing to accept 12 and 15 per cent interest and a good living from his investment, rubbed his hands in glee. The demand exceeded the supply. He controlled a monopoly, due to high building costs. Rent began to climb higher than Halley's comet. But the landlord was merely obeying the laws of capitalist economics, when you have an advance.

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Nicaragua Made Protectorate of U. S.

Entire Country to be Taken Over by Marines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Diaz, of Nicaragua, has invited President Coolidge to establish a protectorate over that republic and he has agreed to do so.

This was learned at the state department tonight as American marines took up permanent posts at strategic points in Nicaragua and an unusually large number of reinforcements got under way.

The state department announced that a long note from President Diaz is being transmitted and admitted that it was an invitation to the United States to establish a protectorate and thus safeguard American investments. Actual occupation of interior Nicaragua by American forces is under way by the state department today.

Still More Marines. The arrival of the 1,400 additional marines the last of this week will give Admiral J. K. Latimer, commander of the American military forces, the equipment and man-power which he feels necessary to put the final lid on the claims for "self-determination" which the Liberals in the little republic insist on.

Adolfo Diaz, so-called leader of the conservatives, and who was a \$1,000-a-year clerk in an American corporation in Nicaragua at the time when he contributed \$600,000 to foment the present "revolution," is admittedly very friendly to the proposed treaty with the United States. In conversations with the American minister, Eberhardt, Diaz has repeatedly said that he would "welcome" such an arrangement.

BIG SPEAKERS AT WORKER BANQUET

Propheying that The DAILY WORKER will prove one of the most effective weapons against William Green and Matthew Woll and their reactionary companions of the American Federation of Labor in their attempts to crush the progressive movement in the trade unions, a list of distinguished speakers addressed several hundred workers at The DAILY WORKER Banquet and Ball in Yorkville Casino last night and discussed with them the problems of New York's only English labor daily.

The toastmaster was William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER; and Louis J. Engdahl, another editor, was one of the speakers who talked on the paper's part in the fight in the garment unions, linking this up with the left wing struggle in all the unions.

Jay Lovestone, organization secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party, also spoke of Green's attack in the New York unions, and this topical fight was mentioned by others who talked on The DAILY WORKER's plans for serving the labor movement. Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstein, Vern Smith, Bert Miller, Charles Krumbine, Alexander Sachtengroth, Louis Lozowick, Eugene Lyons and Scott Nearing were the other speakers.

Sketches by Artists. An amusing diversion was furnished by William Gropper and Hugo Gellert who drew sketches of the assembled company and other notable characters. The pioneers provided a variety of songs, revolutionary and topical, and music was also given by the Gipsy band which played for the dancing.

This is the first celebration dinner held since The DAILY WORKER moved to New York and its unquestioned success promises well for the prosperity of the paper in its new home.

Plumbers Helpers Will Dance Tonight. The recently organized American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will hold their first dance and ball tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

Warner Escapes Trust Decree. New York, Feb. 21.—Purchase of the Warner Sugar Refining company by the National Sugar Refining company, is not in violation of the court decree of 1922 dissolving the so-called "Sugar Trusts," the United States circuit court of appeals ruled today.

Girl Gangsters Used to Beat Up Four Pickets At L. Brill Dress Shop

Four girl pickets, attacked by "female gangsters" as they were picketing the Louis Brill Dress Shop, 335 West 38th Street, were recovering today at their homes. These girl thugs have accompanied gangsters to the picket lines for the past two days.

When the pickets tried to defend themselves against their assailants they were arrested and received two day sentences in Jefferson Market Court.

The use of "girl gangsters" to provoke trouble on the picket lines is a new tactic, adopted this week in the attempt to break the lines before shops called on strike by the Joint Board. After the pickets have refused to be drawn into a quarrel they are bodily attacked by the girls, and arrested when they attempt to defend themselves.

The girls who received sentences were Mollie Cooperstein, Rose Medow and Pearl Goldstein. Ida Shore was allowed to pay a \$10 fine in lieu of a jail sentence.

8 Girl Pickets Released by Judge

Cases Against Them Are Thrown Out of Court

Eight girl pickets were arrested on Monday morning as they were picketing the shop of B. Gershel, 498 7th Avenue, but were released in Jefferson Market Court when the officers failed to present sufficient evidence to the judge that they had been "disorderly."

The shop was called on strike Monday by the Joint Board after seven workers were discharged for refusing to register with the International.

The chairman of this shop, J. Kushner, was an "executive board member" appointed by Sigman to take the place of the regularly elected board member of Local 22, after he had expelled the officers of Local 22 and "taken over" its business.

The girls who were arrested for picketing the shop were Anna Liebowitz, Dorothy Goechberg, Sarah Begun, Pauline Farber, Ida Lifsky, Rebecca Gerst and two other workers. Rosalsky at it again.

Sentence was pronounced upon Max Bernstein and Oscar Newman by Judge Rosalsky on Monday, after they had been held in jail for over two weeks, awaiting sentence, which was postponed four times. Max Bernstein, who was charged with malicious mischief by Irving Vlock, an employer who was said to be doing scab work during the strike, was sentenced to the penitentiary for an indeterminate sentence.

Oscar Newman, twenty-year old striker, charged with assault in the third degree was placed on parole for two years. The judge has not decided whether the two weeks and three days Bernstein has spent in the Tombs awaiting sentence will be counted on his sentence.

Frenchy's Gangsters Up. Four gangsters who were identified by several witnesses as the men who shot and wounded Samuel Cohen at (Continued on Page Five)

Chinese Labor To Avenge Murders

Foreign Imperialists Blamed For Executions

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21.—While the victorious Cantonese sweep on toward Shanghai, the richest city in all the Orient, reports were received today of a definite break between the northern allies who have been unsuccessfully operating against the Cantonese.

One report says that Wu Pei Fu has decided not to permit Chang Tso Lin's forces to enter Honan in their march against the southerners. A large detachment of Chang Tso Lin's troops have been disarmed when they attempted to cross the frontier into Honan. Wu Pei Fu also seized ammunition trains belonging to Chang Tso Lin.

The reign of terror began Saturday by the Chinese military authorities showed no signs of abating today. More than sixty Chinese strikers have been put to death by the police with executioners' knives. The police prowl the streets armed with these swords and kill their victims as they arrest them.

Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister, plans to visit Shanghai as soon as the troops of General Chiang Kai Shek have entered it.

Instead of halting the strike, the brutal action of the Shanghai authorities incensed the workers with the result that the struggle has taken on revolutionary proportions.

The wharf coolies quit today, holding up the loading and unloading of cargo. As a consequence, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia halted at Housung at the mouth of the Yangtze, sixteen miles down the river, prior to proceeding on to Hong Kong.

The second battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, and a Japanese gunboat and submarine arrived at the Whang-poo docks today.

Tories Surrender Concessions In Hankow to Nationalists. LONDON, Feb. 21.—The complete surrender of the Hankow concessions by the British government to the triumphant Cantonese forces was announced in the house of commons today by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

HANKOW, Feb. 21.—Intense indignation swept through the city today as news of the barbarities inflicted on the workers of Shanghai by agents of Sun Chang Fang reached here.

Trade union leaders declared that the murder of more than sixty labor organizers would be avenged as soon as the revolutionary forces occupy Shanghai. It is reported here that the executions of the labor leaders were incited by the foreign imperialists.

Pass Porter Resolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—By a vote of 259 to 44, the house this afternoon passed the Porter resolution calling on the president and the state department to negotiate treaties with China respecting Chinese nationalists and abolishing extraterritoriality and the "unfair customs duties."

The resolution further urges that this move be made, irrespective of what other nations are doing in the Orient.

BULLETINS

Calles Forbids Anti-Imperialist Meeting

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 21.—The Mexican government has forbidden a mass meeting of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, called to protest the encroachments of Yankee imperialism in Mexico and Central America. The government's action is taken as an evidence of the Calles' determination to suppress anti-American demonstrations.

Uncle Shylock to Get French Millions

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The United States government has accepted the French offer to pay \$30,000,000 due the first year on the war debt due America.

Jews Denounce Queen Marie's Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American Jewish Congress in session here today called on the government of the United States "to aid persecuted Jews in Roumania." Resolutions denounced the murderous activities of the Roumanian oligarchy and called on "all enlightened peoples" to express their horror of the bloody regime of Queen Marie.

Storm Death Toll Placed at 22

Twenty-two are dead in the toll of the storm which swept the Atlantic from Maine to the Delaware capes. The list of injured may reach into the hundreds and property damage to \$10,000,000.

Facts and Fables About George Washington and Other "Fathers"

Truth is stronger and stranger than fiction. Oliver Carlson in the article published below turns the historical searchlight on the founding fathers and exposes them as a collection of political confidence men and as polished a set of grafters as ever used the language of exalted purpose to cover up an ulterior motive. Today the virtues of George Washington will be heralded near and far. The "father of his country" will be held up as a shining example for the youth of the nation to follow. Carlson's article shows, however, that Washington is not the apostle of revolution, the angelic altruist and the stainless leader that our Pollyanna historians represent him to be but a calculating business man more concerned with his own personal fortunes than with the freedom of the colonies from British rule.—Editor.

By OLIVER CARLSON
"Who dare say that the framing of the United States Constitution was not the work of God himself? Did not our Ancestral Fathers guide the thoughts and hands of that small immortal band which assembled in Philadelphia during those trying days? Is it not true that only after the assembled delegates had turned to Him above for aid and inspiration that

they were able to complete this miraculous document in a surprisingly short period of time?"

I quote the paragraph above as a typical example of the speeches which are delivered in thousands of public high schools all over the country.

The opening of the great Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was made the occasion for foisting more than the average amount of fairy tales upon young and old alike about the American Revolutionary War, the U. S. Constitution, and the "inspired fathers" who framed that document. Certainly there is no occasion better than the present for us to review in brief certain matters which are the common knowledge of historians, but which are completely passed over by the Powers that Be—and for a very good reason, to be sure. For were the truth made known regarding those "inspired fathers" and our "god-given Constitution" it would be a far more difficult matter to rouse the spirit of patriotism and Americanism which is so essential to capitalist class rule.

Slavery, Smuggling, Rum. We have been led to believe that (Continued on Page Three)

ORGANIZER OF BLACK HUNDREDS TELLS OF INFLUENCE ON BALDWIN

Anti-Comintern League in Constant Touch With Highest British Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker). MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—The newspaper Pravda publishes eight new documents of correspondence between Eugene Sablin, in London, former organizer of Black Hundreds in Tsarist Russia, with the former czarist ambassador Giers, now living in Paris, and styled by emigrants, "Senior Russian Diplomatic Representative Abroad." These letters and reports explain plots to foment an armed invasion of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Another White Hope.

In a report dated September 23, Sablin informs the "Senior Diplomat" that in July, General Hoffman, the Kaiser's general who drove through the Brest Litovsk peace, had arrived in London accompanied by two Georgian politicians, and that they met

Locker-Lampson's group (Locker-Lampson is a member of parliament). They visited certain prominent financiers with a view of sounding the ground regarding possibility of obtaining finance for an intervention in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The amount they thought would be needed was 200 million pounds sterling. (About a billion dollars).

Didn't "Die-Hard" Enough. In his communication of November 7, Sablin expresses dissatisfaction with Baldwin and Chamberlain, who were hesitating to carry out the policy of the die-hards.

He Knew He Lied. Sablin points out that he is doing everything in his power to inspire conservatives with the hope of (Continued on Page Two)

Ask Your Newsdealer For The DAILY WORKER! Get Your Fellow Workers To Buy It!

AIMEE CHASES DEVIL IN MANHATTAN; KNOWS HER ONIONS; GETS THE KALE

Personal Feminine Charms Thrown in for Good Measure as Boobs and Sophisticates Gurgle in the Slop

By NAT KAPLAN.

Snow and sleet, influenza and pneumonia may be in the air; thousands may be pondering a choice between the river and the army; the bottom of the steel market may drop to the accompaniment of lamentations—and happiness is just around the corner of Broadway at 235 W. 33rd street where Aimee McPherson is staging return bouts with the Flesh and the Devil.

Aimee and Tex Guinan Have Swell Time Kidding Idlers of the Metropolis

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

One of the figures of fame in little old New York is Tex Guinan. One of the bright lights of the Pacific Coast is Aimee Semple McPherson.

Aimee is now in New York, and among those she visits is Tex. The other night she paid a visit to the 300 Club where Tex relieves the uncomfortably rich of their surplus bankrolls.

She was received with open arms. One of the customs of the 300 Club is to introduce from the floor all the famous people who visit her club. Such folks as Harry K. Thaw, bootleggers, actresses, actors, crooks, and then some, have had that "honor" conferred on them.

And folks, let it be understood that Aimee is no stepchild! She was introduced to the wicked people who she wants to save from hell (and cop their bankroll, incidentally). When she was leaving the club, Tex shouts: "Give the little woman a hand," and the booze hounds stand up and cheer for "lil' Aimee."

Tex reciprocates. She takes her chorus and visits Aimee's tabernacle. And why not? They are both in the same graft only Tex gets one group of suckers and Aimee another group.

Undoubtedly they recognize that they are "sisters under the skin" and therefore feel comfortable in one another's company.

Tex is at least honest. But Aimee—well—

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

AIMEE SPLURGES SALVATION CASH ALONG FIFTH AVE.

Syracuse Godders Don't Want Her There

Opposition was encountered yesterday by Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, notorious evangelist, for her scheduled revival meetings in Syracuse, N. Y., this week.

A dozen ministers and representatives of several religious organizations have telephoned to her at the Hotel McAlpin asking her to cancel her Syracuse trip and warning that she will receive no cooperation from them, Aimee said.

"Nothing can induce me to remain away from Syracuse," she asserted. "I will be there for three days and will give two sermons each day. And if they try to close the arena which I have engaged, I will speak from the street corners if necessary."

Lure of a shopping tour along Fifth Avenue proved too strong for Aimee and she delayed her departure from New York to permit a grand spending spree with money contributed by New York's gullible.

Accompanied by three women secretaries, strangers to the city, she made the rounds of the shops and also took in the usual sights that attract tourists.

Aimee had all the time she wanted, for the train which will take her to Syracuse, N. Y., for more revival meetings, did not leave until after midnight. She will return to New York in a week to arrange for a trip to Florida. She is leaving for her upstate tour after four days in the city.

SAVE MARCH 18th

FOR THE

NEW MASSES

Ball

Supreme Court Voids Americanization Law For Hawaiian Schools

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The supreme court today held unconstitutional the Hawaiian legislative act regulating alien language schools. The Hawaiian act was passed for the express purpose of reducing Japanese influence in the territory's public schools, and compelling the teaching of English and American customs to foreign children.

INSULL REFUSES TO SAY WHO GOT POLITICAL CASH

Took Quarter Million From "The Till"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Samuel Insull revealed today to the Senatorial Investigating Committee that he had spent out of the tills of the companies he controls, \$237,925 in the Illinois primaries alone, but refused in general to say who got the cash. He persisted even when Senator Reed threatened him with contempt proceedings.

Standing by Insull in his refusal to assist the investigation of charges of bribery of candidates in the primary elections for U. S. senators in Illinois last year, was his personal attorney, and political handy-man, Daniel F. Schuyler. Schuyler was threatened along with Insull with contempt charges.

Insull is the super-power and street railway king of the middle west, and according to his own story, has heavily subsidized the "right sort" of candidates for public office there. He and Schuyler admitted that Insull gave Robert E. Crowe \$5,000 to support Joseph P. Savage, candidate for county judge in Chicago, and Schuyler admitted handling \$14,000 in currency, but neither would say who it went to, except to local candidates.

Insull owns up to handing Frank L. Smith's supporters \$125,000. Smith is in trouble over it now.

Insull admitted giving Chas. V. Barrett \$10,000. Barrett had previously testified he received it.

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Sablin Boasts That He Plots War On Russia

(Continued from Page One)

sible amelioration of the internal situation in England, following and as a result of the rupture of relations with Moscow, but adds that at the bottom of his heart he himself does not believe in the possibility of a radical change in the situation in England in the event of an "expulsion of the reds."

Suspected Nikolai. In the same document Sablin deems it interesting, and points it out, that there are rumors spread in certain quarters that Lockyer-Lampson's anti-Soviet campaign is financed by Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich. (A member of the Romanoff family).

In his report of the fifth of January, 1927, Sablin produces the contents of a memorandum received by the British government from the International Anti-Comintern League, headed by Aubert.

From that report it appears that there exists, attached to the league a special Russian center, evidently directed by white guards and having close relations with "diplomats" of Sablin's kind. In the report Sablin unfolds a scheme of anti-Soviet work for the white immigrants abroad. He points out the necessity of carrying on constant propaganda among Europeans prevailing upon them not to grant credits for exports to Russia, nor to contract any long term deals with Soviet organizations.

Charges Agree. Sablin points out very big achievements in the cause of approach and cooperation of the orthodox and anglican churches. Big sums of money have been collected and transferred to Russia.

Sablin emphasizes that though at the given moment there is no hope of a rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations, the anti-Soviet campaign in England will be continued with unremitting energy.

MONT. FARMERS IN CONVENTION VOTE PROGRESS

Demand Reduction of Interest Rates

(Special To The Daily Worker) PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—The first state convention of the Progressive Farmers of Montana was attended by about 40 delegates from all over the state, largely from the eastern and central counties. The delegates drew up a state constitution, passed several resolutions on progressive subjects and elected officers for the coming year.

Wallace Opens Convention. The meeting was opened by P. J. Wallace of Plentywood, chairman of the National Directory. He was followed by William Bouck, former master of the Washington State Grange and now national director of the Progressive Farmers of America, who told of the work in recently establishing a national office at Minneapolis and of the strides the movement was making throughout the whole United States. Organization work was proceeding, especially rapidly through Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and neighboring states.

Several significant resolutions were passed by the convention. It was resolved that the Progressive Farmers of Montana demand the Montana legislature work for the passage and enactment into law of a bill that will reduce the maximum rate of legal interest from ten to eight per cent on all moneys and credits. Other resolutions were passed on the proposed merger of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific systems in Montana, a resolution favoring the Farmer-Labor Party, another favoring the retention by the state of all natural resources and the taxing of all existing water power corporations on a Hydro-Electric Tax Plan, the revenue therefrom to be placed in a general school fund.

Oppose Imperialism. The Progressive Farmers of Montana also stated they were not in sympathy with the administration's attempted military dictatorship in Nicaragua, Mexico and China, and demanded that the United States armies be withdrawn from Nicaragua and China. Copies of this resolution were mailed to the senators and representatives in the United States Congress and to Secretary of State Kellogg.

State officers that were chosen at the convention are as follows: State director, Chas. Jones, Daniels County; Field Manager, Hans Harderson Archer; Secretary, Hans Rasmussen, Plentywood; Educational Director, A. N. Wankel, Dooley; Treasurer, Nels Madison, Dagmar; Chaplain, Laverne Hamilton, Musselshell County; Guard, C. M. Joslyn, Avondale; Shepherd U. G. Barnhouse, Comertown; Shepherdess, Effie Adams Roosevelt; Purchasing Agent, J. A. Blodgett; Matron of Junior Councils, Mrs. J. Ostby, McCabe; Representative on the National Directory, P. J. Wallace.

The Plentywood Council of the organization gave a big banquet for the delegates and visitors, after which they all marched down the street singing songs of the Progressive Farmers.

National Job Swindle Discovered; But the Crooks Are Protected

CLEVELAND. A national job swindle gang has been unearthed in Cleveland. This gang includes a Cleveland, a Los Angeles and a third man in Chicago. It appears that the group had a big suite of offices in Cleveland, and advertised for sales distributors and branch managers for the sale of an anti-auto theft lock. \$25,000 is said to have been cleaned up on this deal.

Had Protection. But it appears also that the men had protection, so much so, that Common Pleas Judge Weygant had told Prosecuting Attorney Stanton: "What the judges want to know is whether there are two kinds of crooks in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, one for the wealthy and influential and another for the destitute and friendless." It has been said that bribes as large as \$5,000 were offered to "whitewash the leaders of the swindle ring."

That is the way "justice" goes today. You must have at least \$5,000 before you can talk to "official protectors." As there is talk of appointing a special prosecutor, it would appear as if the District Attorney is close to the "official protectors" of this swindle gang.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Uruguayans at Malaga. MADRID, Feb. 21.—Major Larrea-Borges and his fellow Uruguayans, who are attempting a flight from Italy to Uruguay, arrived at Malaga today from Alicante.

Propagandists Against the Revolution in China Have Hard Time of It

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE New York Sun concludes an editorial with the observation that, "In China the pen is still far more deadly than the sword."

It does not say whether it expects that power to be overcome by the growing invasion of the armed forces of the imperialist robber nations. It does not measure the might of hundreds of battalions, thousands of marines and tens of thousands of soldiers being rushed to oriental waters by the governments at Washington, London, Paris, Rome and elsewhere. That is no doubt an editorial reservation.

It is true that the Chinese government, that has now established itself at Hankow, is using the printed word as a powerful propaganda medium. Where newspapers of large and national circulation are utterly lacking, where the Chinese workers, like those in Mexico, are too poverty stricken under foreign exploitation to buy a daily paper if they are able to read, the small leaflet, or the wall poster becomes the medium of communication that wrecks havoc with the armed forces of the enemy.

The New York capitalist daily says that: "In the great Cantonese drive of last summer, which cleared out all opposition south of the Yellow River, letters, proclamations and promises were showered upon enemy troops with the intention of shaking their allegiance to the northern alliance. In this the paper bombardment succeeded to such an extent that there were defections when the time came for battle, and occasionally whole commands are known to have gone over to the scutcher."

Commenting on the present appearance of the Kuomintang armies before Shanghai, this same publication declares: "Something of the kind appears to have been tried with equal success in the drive upon Shanghai. It is reported that for a long time Sun Chang Fang, defender of Shanghai, had been paying \$900,000 per month to Chang Tsung-Chang, war lord of Shantung, with the understanding that Shantung troops would undertake the defense of Shanghai whenever called upon. In the recent fighting these reinforcements were urgently needed, but they were not forthcoming."

"Another and even more striking illustration of the skill of Cantonese propagandists was disclosed within the seaport city itself. Scarcely had the news of the defeat of Kiangsu forces in the south reached there when the red badge of Canton appeared as by magic upon the streets. Operators of streets cars, of the water works

Workers in the United States might well take an example from the Chinese. Labor in this country has a war of its own with a battle front in every shop, mine and factory, and on every railroad in the land.

The DAILY WORKER exists today as the only English-language, national daily in the land. But it is not possible to reach millions of workers with "The Daily" at least not immediately. But it is possible thru the spread of leaflets, thru wall newspapers, thru shop papers, thru living newspapers, and similar propaganda mediums to reach immediately great masses of workers, with explanations of the issues in which labor is vitally interested and to which the workers will respond. One does not need to be a member of the Workers (Communist) Party to thus function as a labor propagandist and develop the appetite among workers for the great propaganda organ and organizer of the working class, THE DAILY WORKER. Take this lesson from the Chinese.

NEW MASSES IS TABOOED IN N. J.; TO DEFY ARREST

Ruth Stout Courts Jail At Meeting

The business manager of the New Masses, Ruth Stout, will be arrested at Newark Wednesday evening.

Her arrest will follow her violation of a ukase issued by District Attorney Smith which bars the New Masses from the fair city of Newark. District Attorney Smith has decided that the New Masses is lewd, lecherous, lascivious, obscene and sacrilegious. Besides he doesn't like its political views.

The pure-minded Smith, and his ukases hold no terrors for Ruth Stout, who will appear at Scott Nearing's lecture Wednesday evening with a bundle of New Masses under one arm and her attorney, Morris Ernst, under the other.

Ruth Stout is a Quaker at least her family is—but Smith has stirred her fighting blood.

"I hope he brings a big squad of cops," she told the reporter of The DAILY WORKER in an exclusive interview. "These pious souls get my goat." (Ruth Stout is a frail little woman and she calls everyone dearie.)

The battle between Newark's defender of sweetness without light and Ruth Stout promises to overshadow Scott Nearing's lecture on "America Today." The bout will start at 8 sharp at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 14th St. and Springfield Ave.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Uruguayans at Malaga. MADRID, Feb. 21.—Major Larrea-Borges and his fellow Uruguayans, who are attempting a flight from Italy to Uruguay, arrived at Malaga today from Alicante.

ATLANTIC STORM TAKES 25 LIVES; RESCUERS DROWN

Millions Damage Along Sea Coast

At least 25 persons had lost their lives today and many millions of dollars in property damage had been done by the terrific storm which swept the Atlantic coast from the Delaware capes to northern Maine over the week-end, accompanied by the highest tide in 50 years and by mountainous seas which wrecked small craft and carried away docks, breakwaters and hundreds of bungalows and houses.

The death list was headed by the names of eight coast guardsmen who lost their lives when the CG-238 was pounded to pieces on Outer Peaked Hill Bar, off Provincetown, Mass. After pulling its anchors in the gale, the small vessel broke up in sight of hundreds of helpless watchers on the beach, who were unable to launch a boat in the raging surf.

Three persons died in New England of exposure, and one due to an accident caused by the blinding snow storm. Five deaths were reported from Pittsburgh and one from Philadelphia, while in New York City two persons were killed when they slipped and fell on icy streets.

50 Are Injured. Another sea death occurred when the second officer of the barge Talbot was washed overboard outside Ambrose Light. More than fifty persons were reported seriously injured. Thrilling rescues were reported from various sections where coast guardsmen and volunteers put out in small craft to take off persons aboard stranded vessels being pounded to pieces in the surf.

The heaviest property damage was along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, where several towns estimated losses of \$1,000,000 each.

Leviathan Afraid. The gale and its accompanying angry seas delayed, almost every vessel due to arrive in this port. The giant liner Leviathan, due to leave Boston this morning, will not venture out on the stormy sea until tomorrow, it was learned.

The most pitiful scenes were enacted in Long Beach and Staten Island, where marooned persons, hundreds of them, waited in the biting cold.

Reaches Littered. Dawn today found the beaches all along the coast littered with the wreckage of homes and the battered hulls of small vessels, that were picked up when the seas swept the shores.

At the Battery the waves rose five feet higher than they had ever before, and it was only due to a sudden change in the tempestuous tide that lower New York was not flooded more seriously.

Eighty-one fires kept the fire departments in the five boroughs busy. Engines were driven over slippery streets with ingenious skill. In a blaze at 1821 Second Avenue, Patrick O'Keefe, 30, was burned to death, and his mother, Mrs. Julia O'Keefe, 50, seriously injured. An exploded kitchen stove caused the fire.

Phone Service Disrupted. Telephone service in the Metropolitan district was more severely handicapped by the elements yesterday and last night than at any other time since 1914.

Buffeted for three days by the hurricane off the Atlantic coast, the Ward Line Siboney arrived from Havana 24 hours late, with an injured list of 14 passengers and crew.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Call Booze Confab. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Alarmed at the increasing death rate from alcoholism, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., state commissioner of health, has urged the United States surgeon general to call a national health conference to fight "this menace to the health of our country."

INJURE MANY OHIO CHILDREN WORKING UNDER LEGAL AGE IN FACTORIES; GOVERNMENT REPORT

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—It is constantly being reiterated that there are no children working in American industry. The reports about the sweatshops of New Jersey, which have just been published, are amplified by reports on children in industry in Ohio.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., has just issued a report dealing with child labor in the United States. As far as Ohio is concerned, it notes that 2763 children were injured in 1926, working in industry, suffering a loss of 54,943 days. Three children were killed, 27 suffered permanent disability and 20 had some member amputated. This study covered

a period of only 9 months of 1926. Of the 2763 accidents, "1891 occurred in manufacturing establishments, 500 in commercial occupations, 31 in mining, 17 in agriculture. Of the total number of accidents, 618 were caused by machinery." 13 children under the legal age were injured while using emery wheels or abrasive or polishing machinery; 3 under the legal age were running elevators; and 2 under the legal age were working at night. Nearly half of the injured children had no work certificates."

In the greatest country in the world the country that has to fulfill its "god-given mission" to take "civilization to the colonies!"

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Don't Delay!

ITALY SAYS "NO" TO ARMS PARLEY; JAPAN ACCEPTS

Preparation for Balkan War Causes Rejection

ROME, Feb. 21.—Italy has flatly rejected President Coolidge's proposal for a conference to limit naval armaments. While her official reply, which was handed to Ambassador Fletcher today, is couched in soft diplomatic verbiage, it is a decided refusal to participate in a disarmament conference.

Italy is preparing for war. Italy's note, coupled with the French rejection of the Coolidge proposal, puts a crimp in the move to limit cruisers, submarines, destroyers and other types of naval vessels. The heavy armaments which other nations are increasing their stocks again advanced by Italian diplomats. That Italy is building up a large army and navy in preparation for a Balkan war and as part of her imperialist policy is the real explanation of Italy's move, according to those who know the situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Japan's acceptance of the Coolidge proposal to limit naval armaments tickled Secretary Kellogg's peace-loving soul today.

Kellogg Rejoices. In a formal statement issued tonight he declared, "I am highly gratified at the reply of the Japanese government, which reflects the spirit of friendly cooperation in which the principal naval powers must approach the problem of competitive building if a real solution is to be found."

Conference Date in Dim Future. That the conference will not take place before June 1st, it takes place at all, was indicated by Secretary Kellogg's acceptance of the Japanese suggestion that the conference be held a few months after March, when the Preparatory Disarmament Commission will meet.

Not To Disturb Rites. The hollowing of the proposed conference was made plain today with the publication of the Japanese note, which declares that "the Japanese government is further gratified to learn that it is not the intention of the American government at this time to put forward rigid proposals on the ratios of naval strength to be maintained by the several powers in the classes of vessels not covered by the Washington treaty."

Daugherty's Graft Trial Is Postponed

The trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general of the United States, and Thomas W. Miller, post-war alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy against the government, has been adjourned until Thursday because of the death of the son of Juror Number 12, Arthur Zinn.

Both the government and the defense have completed their cases, and summing up will begin Thursday, prior to giving the case to the jury. The men are charged with conspiracy in connection with the return of \$7,000,000 in war seized German assets, for which they are alleged to have shared in a \$391,000 "fee."

Daugherty was "ill" with a high fever. He said court that he had suffered an attack of pneumonia poisoning over the weekend.

Lindsey Loses Appeal. DENVER, Feb. 21.—Ben Lindsey, Denver juvenile court judge, today lost his appeal for a rehearing of a decision by the Colorado supreme court ousting him from office as the result of a contested election case filed by Royal R. Graham, now deceased.

All Workers

but particularly Irish workers will want to read "Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1926," by G. Schuller with an introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty. "Connolly," name of the military leader of the Easter Week Rebellion, is a magic name to every Irish worker who has within him a single spark of the divine fire of revolt.

PRICE 10 CENTS.
The Daily Worker
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High Society Romance Couples Idler's Name With Suzanne Lenglen

Baldwin M. Baldwin, of California, son of "Lucky" Baldwin and heir to his millions, looked surprised today when asked if he were engaged to marry Suzanne Lenglen, noted professional tennis star and former world champion. Suzanne looked surprised also.

"No," they said. "No, indeed." Baldwin even went so far as to point out that he has a wife and a pair of twin daughters in the west. He admitted however that he and Suzanne are sailing on the liner France for the temperamental star's own country, on Saturday.

He is not sure yet whether he will be the man to supercede "cold cash" Pyle as Lenglen's manager, but admitted that he had talked the matter over with Mademoiselle, and that perhaps there would be an interesting announcement on Saturday just before they leave for Paris.

Baldwin, who has been following Suzanne around on her tennis tour, said he had not been living with his wife for some time, but that no action toward a divorce had been started.

KU KLUX KLAN CITY OFFICIAL IS GREAT DON JUAN

Turns Nurses Quarters Into Harem

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 21.—Commissioner O. W. Hendershott, elected to the city council less than one year ago, on a ticket supported by the Ku Klux Klan, stands liable to be impeached, if charges brought against him for official misconduct, is sustained at a meeting of the city council to be held Feb. 28th to hear the case.

A bitterly contested election was held last April from which the more intelligent voters held aloof, the hooded cult fighting it out with the corrupt political machine.

Hendershott, one of the favorites of the Klan, was made superintendent of public safety and under this head he was superior officer of the city hospital, with the staff of nurses subordinate to his dictation.

From charges brought against him now by the mayor and chief-of-police he would conclude that Mr. Hendershott thought it was a harem he was taking charge of. In the seventeen charges brought against him by the nurses, he is alleged to have been guilty of undue familiarity, indecent proposals and overt acts.

The city papers are handling this case fully and the charges of the nurses, which are spicy in the worst sense of the word has been given full publicity in one paper and while deleted in part in the other, was raw enough.

Commissioner Hendershott is a married man and member of the Baptist church of which he is a constant attendant. Mayor Stout is also a member of this church and is being much blamed for exposing the names of the nurses to the public by his frame-up when many think the fight is being waged for purposes outside of the councilman's misconduct.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

Belgian princess. The foreign minister of Belgium is a socialist and if the Swedish foreign minister is not, there is not much difference. Of course Sweden and Belgium will not declare war on each other. They can't afford it, for the good reason that England and France will not allow them the luxury. Self-determination nowadays is a standing joke. Countries cannot even make war without permission.

THE French army is maneuvering in the Alps. This means that France is getting ready for a tussle with Italy. A few years ago France and Italy were allies in the great effort to save the world from German militarism. Now, Italy wants something France has in her possession. Hence the military preparations. The imperialists might be able to save the world for democracy if they were not a damned bunch of thieves.

WILLIAM E. BORAH is opposed to the imperialistic policy of the Coolidge administration. In words, but he supports the imperialistic system in action. Coolidge is doing just what he must do. Borah, in Coolidge's position would carry out a similar program. There is one way to kill imperialism. That is to organize the workers industrially and politically, establish a workers' government and begin the task of laying the foundations of a new social order.

Ship Lost in Typhoon. MANILA, Feb. 21.—No trace of the Shipping Board freighter Elton, which was last heard from last Wednesday, had been found today, according to word reaching here. It is generally believed here that the ship, carrying a crew of 80, sank in a typhoon in the vicinity of Guam.

Facts and Fables About Washington and the Fathers

George Washington



(Continued from Page One)

the three million colonists from rebellion against the rule of Britain because of their love of (quality and liberty and their hatred of tyranny and oppression. Nothing is farther from the truth.

In the first place, only a small portion of the settlers in the Colonies took an active part in and for the revolution. Large sections remained passive throughout all the years of struggle, or sided with whichever group had the upper hand for the moment. Fully 25,000 colonists were enlisted and fought against the revolution under the banner of King George.

John Adams, one of the outstanding figures from the very start on the side of those fighting for independence, wrote that "New York and Pennsylvania were so nearly divided, if their propensity was not against us, that if New England on the one side and Virginia on the other had not kept them in awe, they would have joined the British." On another occasion he wrote, "On mature deliberation I conclude . . . that more than one-third of the influential characters were against it (the revolution)."

Large numbers of colonists were forced into the war much against their own desires. Our intrepid "fathers" of the revolution knew how to apply pressure and resort to forceful means in order to gain supporters for their cause when oral and written arguments and persuasion failed. Fisher, in his "True History of the American Revolution" says: "Men were ridden and tossed on fence rails; were gagged and bound for days at a time; pelted with stones; fastened in rooms where there was a fire with the chimney stopped on top, advertised as public enemies, so that they would be cut off from all dealing with their neighbors. They had bullets shot into their bedrooms; money or valuable plate extorted to save them from violence. . . . Their houses and ships were burned; they were compelled to pay the guards who watched them in their houses; and when carted about for the mob to stare at and abuse they were compelled to pay something at every town."

Truly, the Ku Kluxers and 100%ers of today, with their methods of violence and intimidation live true to the forms exhibited by their forefathers of 150 years ago.

The revolutionary army was a ragged lot. True, the rank and file fought and suffered with dauntless courage, but many of them became discouraged with the corruption which existed among officers and the shopkeeping elements which supplied them with the necessities for carrying on the struggle. Desertions grew at an alarming pace. Hart, the well known historian, tells us that one of the methods used to keep discipline among the troops was to give the offending soldiers 100 lashes or more on the naked back. The whip, which was usually formed of several knotted cords, cut thru the skin at every stroke. "Sometimes they were punished at several different times, a certain number of stripes repeated at intervals of two or three days, in which case the wounds are in a state of inflammation, and the skin rendered more sensibly tender; and the terror of the punished is greatly aggravated."

The chief enterprise in Puritanical New England of pre-revolutionary days were smuggling, the trade in rum, and bringing slaves from Africa or the West Indies to the Colonies. Business never feared adverse comment from religion. Even the preachers who were loudest in their denunciation of sinners would invest their savings in these lucrative undertakings whenever they could do so.

We need not wonder that smugglers, rum and slave traders, were strong for independence from the mother country, which sought to stamp out the smuggling, and imposed heavy taxes upon the rum and slave traders. McMaster, one of the ablest American historians, says, "If the infamy of holding slaves belongs to the South, the greater infamy of supplying slaves must be shared by England and the North. While the states were yet colonies, to buy Negroes and sell them into slavery became a source of profit to the inhabitants of many New England towns. . . . Molasses brought from Jamaica was turned to rum; the rum dispatched to Africa bought Negroes; the Negroes, carried to Jamaica or the Southern ports, were exchanged for molasses, which, in turn, taken back to New England, was quickly made into rum."

That the business was profitable cannot be doubted. "The distilleries of Boston and other ports," we are told, "especially Newport, Rhode Island, became great in number. There are 22 stills in this town alone, and Massachusetts distilled 15,000 hogsheads annually. Rhode Island had 150 vessels engaged in the trade."

Smuggling developed to a fine art during these days. From the accounts of Lecky and Fisher we learn that smuggling became so popular with merchants and shippers that they lost all sense of gratitude toward the mother country when France was trying to annex the colonies to Canada. The New England colonies were systematically supplying the French fleets, garrisons and the French West India islands with

provisions at the time when Britain was spending huge sums to defend the colonies. This policy was defended by them for the reason "that it was a good policy to make as much money out of the enemy as possible."

The South too had definite material interests which brought the large plantation owners and slave-holders to the support of the war for independence along with their Northern colleagues, the merchant smugglers. Large numbers of Southerners were heavily in debt to British merchants and "saw in the revolution an opportunity to repudiate their debts." As early as 1732 the British Parliament had passed a law to protect their merchants. It provided that debts due to British merchants by Colonists "might be proved by testimony taken in England" while colonial real estate was made liable to seizure for payment.

"It is not always," said Wendell Phillips in 1861, "ideas or moral principles that push the world forward. Selfish interests play a large part in the work. Our revolution of 1776 succeeded because trade and wealth joined hands with principle and enthusiasm—a union rare in the history of revolutions. Northern merchants fretted at England's refusal to allow them direct trade with Holland and the West Indies. Virginia planters, heavily mortgaged, welcomed anything that would postpone payment of their debts. . . . So merchant and planter joined heartily to get independence. To merchant independence meant only direct trade to planter cheating his creditors."

That the revolution was successful is due, not so much to the Continental army under Washington's command but rather, as A. M. Simons says, "because it was the American phase of an English civil war. It was not so much a conflict between colonies and English government, as it was one aspect of a war between different divisions of the English people on both sides of the Atlantic. Indeed, it was, in reality, but one battle of a great world-wide struggle between contending social classes. It was part of the violent upheaval of society by which the capitalist class overthrew feudalism and came into power." This struggle in England was the struggle between the Tories (supporters of the old order) and the Whigs representatives of capitalism, free trade, etc., etc. Thus the American revolutionists had powerful allies right in England who did as much to aid the cause of the colonists as did the colonists themselves.

It is important to remember that General Howe, who was in command of the British forces in the colonies during the greater period of the war, "was a most intensely partisan Whig, and had been one of the strongest defenders of the colonies in the British Parliament. He was absolutely opposed to any use of force against them; believed them to be in the right and entitled to victory." Certainly the American rebels could not have hoped for a better opponent, who time after time delayed, retreated and feasted so as to give the ragged and poorly equipped forces of Washington every advantage. Time and again he could have annihilated the colonial forces had he but desired to do so. Howe was finally recalled to England. Parliament investigated his peculiar conduct and it was only thru the pleas of influential friends that he was saved from punishment.

Thus do we discover that the real facts in the case are quite at odds with the "made-to-order" histories which are dished out to us in the public schools and Fourth of July celebrations. Of course, we can understand why the real facts are not taught. If they were, the false glory which has been built up around the revolutionary "fathers" and the institutions they created would be destroyed—and with that would go the blind and unreasoning patriotism which is so necessary to perpetuate the present system.

Who Were the Revolutionary Fathers?

John Hancock was known as the Prince of Smugglers and was to stand trial in Boston for smuggling the very day when the Battle of Lexington was fought, which marked the beginning of open conflict. Simons remarks, that "like all smugglers, Hancock cared little for the forms of law, and trusted to bribery and violence to secure his ends. When his sloop, Liberty, was endeavoring to run the customs he first tried to bribe the officials, and, failing, locked up the guard in a cabin and unloaded the sloop under the protection of a gang of thugs secured for the occasion."

Another authority speaking of New England says, "Nine-tenths of their merchants were smugglers. One quarter of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence were bred to commerce, the command of ships, and contraband trade. Hancock, Trumbull and Hamilton were all known to be cognizant of contraband transactions and approved of them."

Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Marshall and Washington and many others of the leading "fathers" were men of great wealth and power, the owners of vast plantations and large numbers of slaves.

Simons writes about him, "He had helped to maintain what would now be called a 'land lobby' in London to push his schemes. When Parliament, by the Quebec Act, extended the jurisdiction of Canada over the western country, his interests were directly threatened, and had the revolution not occurred, he would have lost some 30,000 acres of land."

In short, "honest George" was a large scale land speculator of his day. How anyone who knows even the slightest about the means and methods of land speculators can swallow the tale about George and the cherry tree, is quite beyond the bounds of ordinary imagination. And still that silly story is repeated with clock-like regularity to school children every year.

Professor Beard has made a remarkable study of the "fathers," their wealth, business interests, etc., in his Economic Interpretation of the United States Constitution, which deserves a wide circle of readers. Let us once more remind our readers that the Sons of 1926 (with their graft and corruption and greed) are worthy descendants of the Fathers of 1776.

The Constitution—A Class Weapon. It may be true that the American people do not worship kings (the one would not admit that judging by the receptions given to foreign princes who visit these shores) but the ruling class has carried on a consistent policy ever since the Constitution was framed, and adopted to make it appear as a divinely inspired document. They have made a fetish out of it—and woe to him who dares speak of it in critical or unrespectful terms.

The years immediately following the Revolutionary War were the most critical in the history of the republic. The poor farmers, workers and petty traders who had fought and bled for the cause of freedom were left "holding the bag."

"The last shot had scarcely been fired," says O'Neal, "when these veterans, retracing their weary steps homeward, were confronted by a terrible situation. It is doubtful whether history affords another such example of the shameless ingratitude displayed by a ruling class toward its benefactors that the 'fathers' displayed toward the poor veterans of the war."

"Many farmers and laborers found that while they were at the front risking their lives in the struggle the wealthy classes were confiscating their little farms and household goods for debts contracted during the war and imprisoning thousands for debt."

The depths of poverty to which the large masses were reduced during that period can never be adequately described. And while the masses starved and hungered, the new ruling class, with the "fathers" at their head, enriched themselves at the expense of these masses. The prisons were jammed to capacity with debtors, the while speculation, graft and corruption grew and flourished.

It is not to be wondered at that those who had given years of their life to fight against royalist autocracy should now begin to question where the "equality and democracy" for which they had fought was to be found. The discontent grew by leaps and bounds. Soon the men who had fought at Lexington and Concord, who had tramped barefoot thru the snows at Valley Forge, were up in arms against their new oppressors.

In state after state rebellion grew—only to be ruthlessly crushed by brute force and strategy.

During these happenings a resolution was passed by the Virginia House urging all states to send representatives to a convention in Philadelphia "to provide effectually for the commercial interests of the United States." The holding of the convention was endorsed by congress in 1787, but the resolution specifically limited the convention business to "the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

When the delegates assembled in May, 1787, they closed the doors to the public. No member present was permitted to take notes at the session not to let anyone outside know what was going on. James Madison, however, did take notes, but these were made public only after his death and fifty years after the Constitutional Convention had become history. For four months the secret conclave continued in session. Secrecy was indeed necessary for the "fathers," for had the impoverished and debt-ridden masses heard their debates, matters would have terminated otherwise that they did.

Only 12 states were represented at the convention, and one of these dropped out from the proceedings later on. Of the 65 delegates elected only 55 were ever present (all men of great wealth and power) and but 39 of these signed the final report.

From Madison's notes we learn of the supreme contempt expressed by all of the delegates for the toiling masses. Ben Franklin was the only one ever to speak in their favor. Ellsworth of Connecticut expressed the sentiment of the majority when he said during a debate of slavery: "Let us not intermeddle. As population increases poor laborers will be so plenty as to render slaves useless."

It was the unanimous opinion of the gathering that the right to rule lay in the hands of the "landed, commercial and manufacturing" elements, while the masses were to be excluded to the greatest degree. Madison expresses himself thus on one occasion, "In future time, a great majority of the people will not only be without land but any other sort of property."

The Constitution was so framed as to centralize government to the greatest degree, but giving a semblance of democracy. Alexander Hamilton and many others urged the president be elected for life, as should also one branch of congress. That Constitution has been almost impossible of amendment can be realized when we consider that after 138 years only a score of amendments have been made possible. Professor Smith in his book on the American Constitution says that less than one fortieth of the population of the country, properly distributed, can prevent any amendment from being made to the Constitution.

Political Depravity of the Fathers. Runt running, smuggling, and slave trading had schooled the "Fathers" in all manner of fraud, tricks, and demagoguery. They were therefore well fitted for the task of drawing up a new constitution for the country. "The delegates," says McLaughlin, "believed that society existed for the preservation of private property" even as their descendants of wealth and power believe today.

Woodrow Wilson, in one of his books characterizes the "Fathers" in this fashion, "The government had been originated and organized upon the initiative and primarily in the interest of the mercantile and wealthy classes. Originally conceived as an effort to accommodate commercial disputes between states, it had been urged to adoption by a minority, under the concerted leadership of able men representing a ruling class."

Perhaps McMaster gives us an even better picture of them. He says, "A very little study of long-forgotten politics will suffice to show that in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and distributing patronage . . . in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of politics, the men who founded our state and national governments were always our equals, and often our masters."

When the constitution was finally presented to the various states for acceptance, the "Fathers" resorted to every means at their command to secure its ratification by them. Money, force, fraud and demagoguery were all resorted to. The men who in the convention had sneered at and abused the masses now appeared as their spokesmen and champions.

It was finally adopted—but by a minority vote. Only six of the states adopted it without any qualifications. The remaining seven in adopting it recommended amendments ranging from four by South Carolina to thirty-two by New York. Another worthy of consideration in its adoption is the restricted number of voters who had any say whatsoever in a new republic, which had declared that "all men are created free and equal, each with the same chance to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Of the mass of unskilled laborers" to again quote McMaster, "the men who dug ditches, carried loads, or in harvest time helped the farmer gather in his hay and grain—it is safe to say that very few, if any, ever in the course of their lives cast a vote." The Republic at its first census had a population of four millions, but of these, "probably not more than 120,000 men ever had the right to vote." The freemen of that time constituted about one fifteenth of the total population.

The sacred character of the constitution and of the revolutionary "Fathers" has been thoroughly exploded. But the ruling class will continue to spread false information regarding them as long it can possibly do so. If the celebration of the Sesquicentennial means anything to the workers, it should mean a campaign of enlightenment regarding the early history of this country.

In summing up some of the points which have been dealt with in the space of this article we cannot do better than quote the words of A. M. Simons:

"The organic law of this nation was formulated in secret session by a body called into existence thru a conspiratorial trick, and was forced upon a disfranchised people by means of disloyal apportionment in order that the interests of a small body of wealthy rulers might be served."

Salvemini, Mussolini

Foe, Reaches America

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, of the University of Florence, exiled and outlawed by Mussolini, will lecture in Washington on the fascist conquest of the Italian workers. Charles Edward Russell and former congressman John M. Baer of North Dakota are arranging the meeting.

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HUNGRY SWAYING MEN WAIT HOURS FOR BOWERY MISSION DOORS TO OPEN

"We Can't Have the Place Dirtied Up by Those Fellows," Feed Only on Saturdays at 7 P. M.

On the Bowery near First St., a block and a half from the office of The DAILY WORKER, the Hadley-Wesley Mission does its business for the Lord. Last night when New Yorkers felt chilly from the snow and hail storm that has kept the metropolis in its grip for the last 24 hours, several hundred homeless and hungry men, old, young, white and black, stood in double file outside of its door.

SUPREME COURT USED TO EXCUSE RENT LAW LAPSE

Legislators to Hide Behind Judge's Robes

Enter the big wigs of the state supreme court into the city housing situation. They are ready to declare the housing law unconstitutional. Hiding behind the black skirts of that august body, the legislature is going to let the rent law expire June 1st.

Neither republican nor Tammany representatives from New York City dare to allow the rent law to lapse, as it would mean political suicide at the next election. But they can more or less gracefully back out of the embarrassing predicament by saying that as the supreme court would rule out any extension of the makeshift rent law, there's no use of extending it.

Rent Lobby Active. This is the showdown from Albany where worried assemblymen are trying to serve their landlord friends while saving their faces with the voters. The real estate lobby is using the argument as a trump card in their plea for unrestrained profits.

Some democrats favor extending the laws, but lowering the limit from \$20 a room to \$12 a room. At present tenements renting at more than \$20 are not subject to rent control.

Last week republican machine leaders came to New York City as the guests of the landlord and real estate interests. They were personally conducted through the workers' districts and shown a dozen or so empty places—empty because the rents were too high.

Visibly impressed, they returned and obligingly paid off their debt for the pleasant jaunt by issuing statements declaring that the "emergency law" Assemblyman Edmund J. Connelley had led the chorus.

Al Quiet On Housing. Governor Al Smith is not pressing a housing bill. Under this attitude, the state would furnish money to build workers' tenements if private capital does not come to the rescue. The alleged philanthropists who were to "give" a few hundred millions at 6 per cent interest having failed to dig up, the buck has been slipped back to Al, but he's too busy with his presidential politics to do anything about the state housing bill.

Bob Rust, publicity agent for August Hecksher, who appealed in vain recently for \$500,000,000 from millionaires—at 6 per cent—to erect workers' tenements, declares now that municipal housing is the only solution.

What Hecksher's Agent Says. "The entry of the city into the housing field may be decided, but how can the problem be otherwise solved," Rust asks. "There are builders who are willing to undertake construction of apartments renting from \$15 to \$20 a room per month if they can secure tax exemption, but there is no eagerness on the part of capital to undertake the erection of tenements to rent at \$12 a month even with the aid of the present housing laws."

"Kilpatrick says that tenants can pick and choose today, which may be true with high and medium priced apartments, but it is not the fact where low-priced tenements are concerned, and it is this class of buildings which it is proposed to construct."

"Those who have developments like the Metropolitan Life group at Long Island City and similar structures in Manhattan are confronted by a tremendous demand for rooms and have long waiting lists. The present demand is one that must be supplied by city and state."

Kilpatrick, the real estate sharks' representative, calls Rust crazy in his proposal for municipal housing at \$8 a room. Nothing less than \$12 a room will put up warrens for the workers, he claims. At this figure, private capital cannot be obtained, as there is more money in apartment hotels for the wealthy. Kilpatrick derides the entire city housing scheme as "filly and impractical."

"The only conclusion for workers is that New York's housing is a hopeless mess in which capitalism has failed miserably and can do nothing to retrieve its failure."

Would Bar Grade Crossings. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A bill requiring the Long Island Railroad to eliminate grade crossings in Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway was introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Brunner, democrat, of Queens. The expense would be shared by the railroad, New York City and the State. The bill carries an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to pay the state's share.

75-Year Old Man, Tired Of Poverty, Tries Gas; Fails Again; What Now?

A world intent on the cling of the cash register had no place for old David Guckman, 75. All day Sunday he sat in his wretched little room at 11 Audubon Avenue, wondering what he could do.

No job, no relatives, no hope. Towards evening hunger spoke to him in unmistakable terms. He wanted something to eat, and wanted it badly, but in the barren little room he called home there was not a bite to eat.

But there was a gas jet. At 6.15 he went over to the grease-spattered little plate. He fingered nervously with the jets, debating.

An hour after neighbors smelled the fumes. They called police. The police called Dr. Johnson. Dr. Johnson called the gas company's pump-motor crew.

After laboring over the inert form of the old man for 55 minutes, they succeeded in bringing back the flickering light of life.

Old David Guckman finally sat up on his wretched cot. Still alive. And now the same old problem again... something to eat, something to do.

PAPER BOX UNION GIVES THANKS TO HOUSEWIFE UNION

Working Women Great Aid to Strikers

Leading the United Council of Working Class Housewives for their aid in the struggle of the paper box workers for a decent wage, Fred Calio, strike leader, made public today the following letter to Kate Gitlow, secretary of the council.

Dear Madames and Sisters: These few lines can only serve as a very poor acknowledgement of what your council did for the striking box makers.

The kitchen, which came in the nick of time and made possible a nine-week glorious battle, will be embossed on the minds of the workers for the rest of their time. Your anxiety to render aid without the usual routine and formalities which very often hamper the essential, is something to be admired and to be followed by all workers' organizations.

Your spirit should be fostered so that it may be emulated more and more as the struggle becomes keener and keener that we may be able to function efficiently and unselfishly in the interest of the working class.

With deep appreciation, expressing as I do, the feelings of the box workers through their general strike committee and executive board, I am happy to remain,

Fraternal yours, (signed) FRED CALIO, manager, Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York.

The United Council of Working-class Housewives is an organization of wives of workers, and working women for the protection of the workers' interest. It is headed by Kate Gitlow, secretary, with offices at 237-880 East 11th Street, New York City.

Among the recent activities of the organization is their active participation in the Passaic strike, where the women have opened up and operated four kitchens in conjunction with the International Workers Aid, feeding thousands of workers and children in the thirteen months' struggle against the embittered mill barons for a union and a decent living wage.

This, however, did not limit the council work in other working class fields, and as soon as the paper box workers needed help, the United Council of Working-class Housewives was on the job, immediately operating the relief work there.

At the present time the council is busily involved in the cloak-makers raising relief for the needy cloak-makers, and arranging country-wide mass demonstrations for the unconditional freedom of the arrested cloak-makers.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Senatorial Lame Duck Wishes Polite Excuse To Pacify the Jobless

WASHINGTON (FP).—Sen. Pepper of Pennsylvania, republican lame duck, has offered a resolution calling for investigation by a special committee of the senate, "of the problem of cyclical recurrence of periods of business depression and unemployment, with a view to determining the relation of the construction of public works to the stabilization of employment and industry."

The committee would be ordered to report a scheme for stabilizing employment through the advance planning of public works such as river improvements, roads and buildings.

Pepper is a Mellon senator, well-informed on deflation and the other causes of cycles of depression, as well as being quite familiar with the fact that goods accumulate when labor is paid so little it cannot buy them. But he wants other reasons.

Preacher's Son Is Sent Up for Theft

Wilfred Lillback, 22, of 1071 48th Street, Brooklyn, son of the Rev. John E. Lillback, pastor of the Finnish Golgotha Congregational Church on 44th Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of burglary in the first degree. He will be sentenced March 1. The young man has served two previous sentences for felonies.

FOUR COPS HOT ON "LAW AND ORDER" KICK NEGRO NEWSIE OUT OF HIS JOB

Subway News Monopoly Brings Minions of Law Into Action Against Lone Boy

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK. 11.30 p. m. The 118th Street subway station platform. A Negro newsboy about twelve years of age selling a Sunday paper.

A sleepy and tired crowd anxiously waiting for the downtown train. The Negro newsboy occasionally sells a paper.

On the street in front of the entrance to the subway is a newsstand. Also selling a newspaper every once in a while. But the little Negro sold a paper, that meant one less customer for the newsstand.

A tall thin young man comes down to the subway from the newsstand and scowls on the Negro boy. He then beckons to him. "Didn't I tell you before to get the hell out of here?"

"I've just as much right to sell my papers down here as you have to sell them up stairs," answered the youth.

"Get the hell off this platform on the next train or I'll kick you out of here. Do you hear me, beat it!"

Soon the train comes, takes its passengers and leaves the station. The Negro newsie is still there.

Dealer Thinks Again. The time for argument was past. Jumping over the turnstile the newsdealer grabs the newsboy by the scruff of the neck, dragging him under the turnstile and halfway up the stairs. Then the Negro boy shows fight. He puts his head towards his jacket as if he was after something and immediately his attacker let's him go.

The policeman speaks again. "Take the next train off this platform and don't return!" (Very much the same words used a little earlier by the newsdealer.)

Another train enters the platform. The Negro newsie enters it. The newsdealer a smile on his face goes to the street followed by the four protectors of law and order. A good night's work done!

A Taste of Czarism. The policeman speaks again. "Take the next train off this platform and don't return!" (Very much the same words used a little earlier by the newsdealer.)

Another train enters the platform. The Negro newsie enters it. The newsdealer a smile on his face goes to the street followed by the four protectors of law and order. A good night's work done!

Efficient Workers Add Millions to Profit of Railroads But Not Much to Pay Envelope

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press) Railroad wage increases are spreading so slowly to give the 1,850,000 American railroad employees a share in the record prosperity of the industry.

Railroad profits for 1926, according to the bureau of railway economics, totaled \$1,231,494,000, exceeding 1925 by \$22,798,000. This gives the owners a return of 5.81 per cent on the exorbitant valuation placed on the carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The \$92,798,000 increase in profits alone, if it had been diverted to wages, would have added \$50 to the annual pay of every worker in railroad service. An increase of \$100 a year could have been granted all rail employees and still leave 5 per cent profit to the railroad owners on their \$21,175,000,000 property.

The part played by employee efficiency in producing the record profits is shown in the reduction of the ratio of expense to revenues from 74.1 per cent in 1925 to 73.1 per cent in 1926. The gross revenue of the roads increased 4.2 per cent, from \$6,189,268,000 to \$6,451,148,000, but operating expense increased only 2.9 per cent, from \$4,584,600,000 in 1925 to \$4,717,590,000 in 1926. If operating expense had increased at the same rate as railroad receipts the owners would have found \$63,000,000 less in the profit bag.

The wide distribution of record 1926 profits among the railroads is shown in the following table:

Railroad	1926	1925
Atlantic Coast Line	\$17,585,808	\$20,184,546
Baltimore & Ohio	50,805,337	43,034,087
Burlington	29,955,831	25,131,917
Chesapeake & Ohio	37,011,025	30,297,044
Chicago & Northwestern	22,295,139	21,108,750
Chi. Milwaukee & St. Paul	18,394,933	16,873,636
Del. Lack. & Western	19,287,962	14,892,121
Great Northern	31,280,429	28,276,183
Illinois Central	26,202,012	25,113,866
Louisville & Nashville	27,039,319	26,938,619
Missouri Pacific	20,333,786	18,013,064
New York Central	72,121,053	67,920,549
New Haven	23,204,053	23,324,705
Norfolk & Western	40,922,121	31,510,952
Northern Pacific	24,213,700	22,227,319
Pennsylvania	106,432,758	100,108,007
Reading	22,032,863	20,354,629
Rock Island	2,484,478	16,693,040
St. Louis-San Francisco	23,040,058	21,867,133
Santa Fe	55,493,700	45,602,525
Seaboard Air Line	12,014,124	10,822,731
Southern	35,528,783	35,086,021
Southern Pacific	46,617,047	40,956,896
Union Pacific	27,852,065	28,995,490

Considerable profit gains are shown by 20 of the 24 roads in the tables. Especially noteworthy are the coal carrying roads and roads serving the southwest. Norfolk & Western leads, with an increase of more than \$9,000,000, about 30 per cent, in its profits.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western increased its profits \$4,396,000 or 29.1-2. Chesapeake & Ohio shows an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 or 22 per cent. The Baltimore & Ohio's gain of \$7,771,000 is an increase of 18 per cent over 1925. Pennsylvania's gain of more than \$6,000,000 is also important although the size of its 1925 profit makes the percentage gain smaller.

Among the western carriers Rock Island leads with a gain of \$22.1-2 per cent, adding nearly \$4,000,000 to profits. Santa Fe reports \$9,888,000 more profits than in 1925, a gain of 21.1-2 per cent, while Southern Pacific's \$5,660,000 gain is an increase of 13.1-2 per cent.

Citizens Union Chief Repeats His Demands For Milk Investigation

The milk scandal was simmering today as the grand jury prepared to hear William Schieffelin, head of the Citizens Union, again on Wednesday on his charges of widespread graft.

Schieffelin told the grand jury that Health Commissioner Harris should be held before him to tell what he knows about the mess. Harris however showed no haste to divulge his information.

"The Citizens Union chief made no direct charges, but declares the situation merited a thorough investigation by the district attorney's office."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Soviet Union May Pass Mexico in Oil Product

Russia may pass Mexico as a petroleum producer in 1927, said Valentin R. Garfias, oil authority, at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Last year Mexico and Russia were in second and third place, with the United States far in the lead of both.

DRAMA

BROADWAY BRIEFS.

KAY JOHNSON



Heads the large cast in "Crime," a new melodrama by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, opening at the Eltinge Theatre this evening.

Jane Chapin, last seen here in "Puppy Love," has been engaged for an important role in "The Adventurer."

Another premiere of interest took place last night. "The Heaven Tappers," a new play, by George Scarborough and Annette Westhay, opened in Washington, prior to the New York showing.

"Puppets of Passion," the play which will open New Theatre Masque in West Forty-fifth street on Thursday night opened out of town last night at Stamford.

A. H. Woods will open his new production, "Crime," a melodrama by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, at the Eltinge Theatre tonight. The play deals with the underworld in New York.

The New Playwrights Theatre's first production, "Loud Speaker," by John Howard Lawson, which opens at the 52nd Street Theatre on March 2nd, will have the following players in the cast: Margaret Douglas, Agnes Lumbard, Seth Kendall, Romney Brent, Porter Hall, Hilda Manners, Reba Garden, Benjamin Osipow, Maurice Fein and Iobel Stahl.

"Broadway" at the Broadhurst Theatre will be given at nine performances this week. These will be a special matinee today and another on Thursday.

Em Jo Basshe's play, "Earth," has been placed in rehearsal by the new Playwrights Theatre and will alternate at the 52nd Street Theatre the week following March 7, with Lawson's "Loud Speaker."

L. Lawrence Weber presented "The Crown Prince" by Ernest Vajda, in Atlantic City last night. Mary Ellis and Basil Sydney play the principal roles. The English version was written by Zoe Akins.

Em Jo Basshe's play, "Earth," has been placed in rehearsal by the new Playwrights Theatre and will alternate at the 52nd Street Theatre the week following March 7, with Lawson's "Loud Speaker."

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse

466 Grand St. Drydock 7554
Tonight and Every Eve. (Except Mon.)
Matinee Saturday.

"THE DYBBUK"

Last Performance—Thru Feb. 23
"PINWHEEL"—Resumes Feb. 24.

AMERICAN TRAGEDY

Longacre West 48 St.
Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's Birthday)

KLAW THEATRE

W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
MATINEES THURS. & SAT.
"SINNER"
With Allen Dinehart & Chalkie Foster
Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's Birthday)

WHAT PRICE GLORY

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15. Eves. 8:00-11:15
Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Tues. Wed. & Sat.
"LOOSE ANKLES"
New York's Laugh Sensation.

BROADWAY

ROADHURST N. 44th St. Eves. 8:30 & 10:30
Extra Mats. Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 25

Civic Repertory

Cor. 4 Ave. & 14 St. Tel. WATkins 7767
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight "CHARLE SONG"
Tomorrow Matinee "CRADLE SONG"
Tomorrow Night "LA LOCANDIERA"

Picket Law Fails to Protect N. J. Workers

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—Despite the New Jersey picketing law that went into effect last July, giving labor the legal right to picket in strikes, organized labor continues to be harassed by injunctions. The latest is an order from vice-chancellor Backes forbidding truck drivers to picket the plant of the New Jersey Warehouse Co.

The dispute began when the company issued an order that workers must report on Sundays and clean, wash and oil the trucks they drive

CRIME

OF N. Y. UNDER-
WORLD IN 4 ACTS
Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

WALLACK'S

Mats. Tues. Wed. & Sat.
Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30.

What Anne Brought Home

A New Comedy Drama
Thea. 48 St. W. of E. Eves. 8:30
Matinees TUES. and SAT. 2:30

Bonnie

Musical Bon Bon with
Dorothy Burgess, Louis Simon,
Wm. Fawley, George Sweet.

PLYMOUTH

Thea. West 45th St.
Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri.
Mats. Tues. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's Birthday)

WINTHROP AMES

Gilbert & Sullivan
H. PIRATES OF PEN-
ZANCE
Thursday Evenings Only, "Isolanthe"

The LADDER

Everybody's Play
WALDOPE, 89th St., East of
W. Way. Mats. TUES. and SAT.

EARL CARROLL Vanities

Earl Carroll Thea. 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
PYGMALION
Week Feb. 25—Brothers Karamazov
THEA. W. 22 St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Tues. Th. & Sat. 2:15

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
Week Feb. 26—The Silver Cord
John Golden Th. 52, East 17th (City)
Mts. Tue. Th. & Sat. 5:15

during the week. The men protested through their shop steward and demanded time and a half pay for the Sunday work. The shop steward was fired and the truck drivers struck.

Business agent Carlin will appear in court to show cause why the order shall not be made permanent.

Brody Despairs.
PARIS, Feb. 21.—Despairing of winning the love of Vera Robertson of Cincinnati and New York, who spurned him after his attentions of more than a year, Illi Brody, the Hungarian artist, attempted suicide today in Miss Robertson's room. Tonight he is in the hospital and is reported to be in a critical condition.

World Imperialism Intent On Crushing Revolution

Comintern Calls on Workers of the World to Rally to Defense of Nationalist Uprising

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—The Communist International sent the following manifesto on the Chinese situation to its affiliated sections in all countries:

To the Workers of all Countries!
The imperialist sword is hanging over China. The bourgeoisie is sending naval and land forces to Shanghai, which is to serve as the basis for the open military intervention in China. The English government, at the head of the international robbers, provokes the proletariat with the shameful declaration that they intend in the next few weeks to throw the whole occupation army into Shanghai. Japanese imperialism declares its love of peace only in order to deliver a more certain blow against the Chinese revolution. America is encouraging the bloody policy of England in return for her benevolent toleration of the American robber campaign in Nicaragua and Panama. The Italian and French forces are supporting the English acts of violence just as they are supporting her counter-revolutionary intentions in Poland and Lithuania and the policy of encircling the Soviet Union.

Workers, do not console yourselves with the thought that the antagonisms among the robbers prevent a common attack upon China; the international robbers are coming to an agreement regarding the division of the spoils. As a preparatory measure for the bloody settlement with the Chinese people, the bourgeois provocateurs are endeavoring to stifle the feeling of solidarity among the workers for the heroic struggle of China. The bourgeois liars are spreading falsehoods that chaos prevails in revolutionary China. The reformists cast responsibility for intervention upon the Chinese people and preach complacency.

Workers, do not believe the liars!

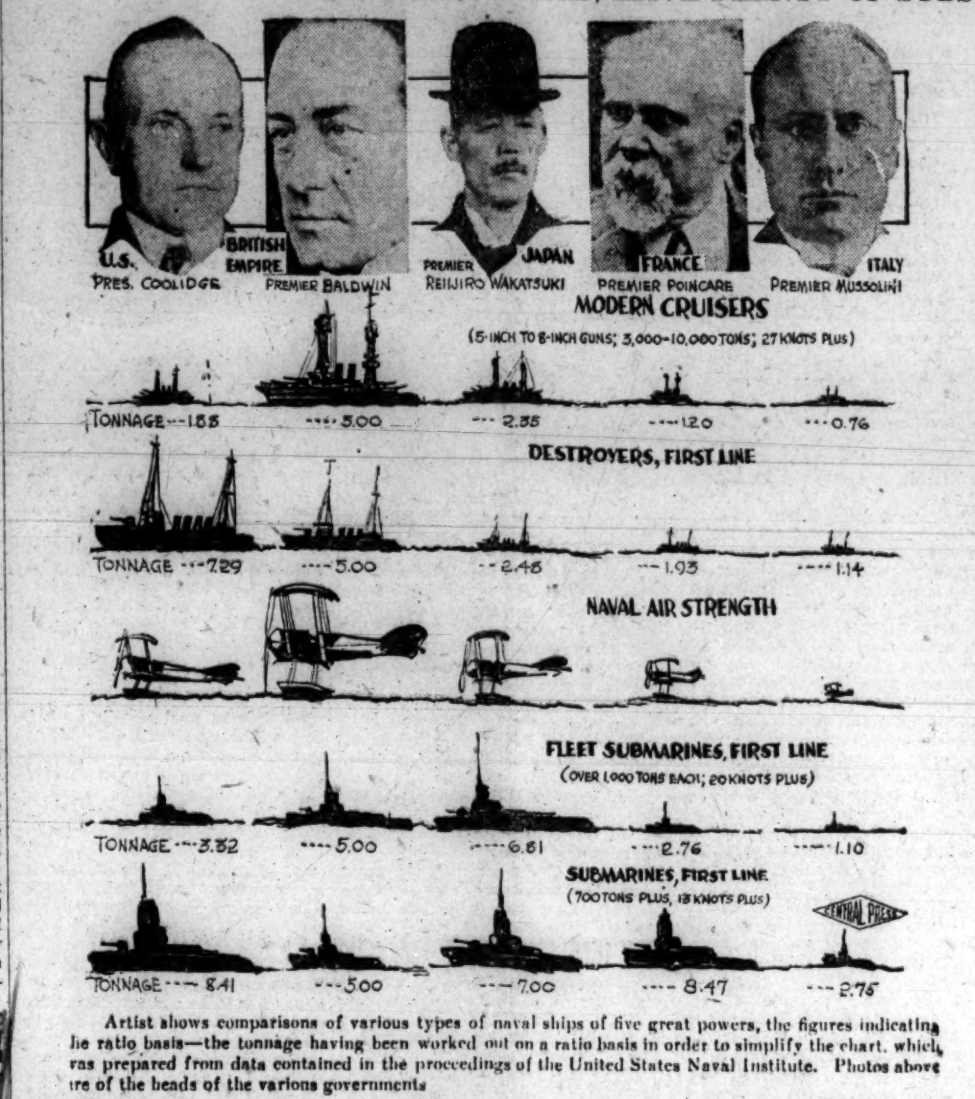
and the preachers of compliance! The workers of China, headed by the organized proletariat, are conducting the fight against their powerful enemy with all the means necessary for victory. The English government is taking advantage of the victory over the miners in order to settle accounts with the Chinese revolution. The victory of military intervention in China would mean the victory of international fascism and of fresh attacks of capital against the proletariat of all countries. The attack on China is the general rehearsal for the attack upon the Soviet Union. The Chinese people are fighting with complete devotion and steadfastness against imperialism, and is at the same time defending the liberty and honor of the workers and the suppressed of all countries.

Workers, do not lose a moment! Organize the defense and aid for the Chinese revolution! Unweariedly, and in spite of all hindrances and sacrifices, explain to the sailors, soldiers and working masses the meaning of the fratricidal war into which they are being sent by the bourgeoisie! Mobilize all organizations which can hinder the sending of forces against the Chinese people! Fight for the recognition of the revolutionary government! Enforce the withdrawal of the armed forces from China! Close the united front of the fight of all workers' organizations against the great danger! Compel the reformist leaders to cease their sabotage and double dealing with regard to China! Organize, strengthen and make ready for struggle all organizations which are prepared to fight under the slogan, "Hand Off China!"

Long live the Chinese revolution! Long live the fighting solidarity of the proletariat of all countries and of the oppressed peoples of the whole world!

Long live Communism!

WHY AMERICAN MILITARISTS WANT CRUISERS AND AEROPLANES; HAVE PLENTY OF SUBS



Artist shows comparisons of various types of naval ships of five great powers, the figures indicating the ratio basis—the tonnage having been worked out on a ratio basis in order to simplify the chart, which was prepared from data contained in the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute. Photos above are of the heads of the various governments.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES "WRIT" AGAINST UNION

Contractors Unfair Plea Not Recognized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The supreme court of the United States today denied the petition of the Barker Painting Company of New York for an injunction against painters' unions, which it alleged caused a strike because the company would not pay the New York wage scale in Philadelphia. The action of the labor unions, the company contended, was designed to aid the Philadelphia contractors, who had a union wage agreement lower than the New York scale.

The government won today in the supreme court an anti-trust suit against 23 pottery manufacturing concerns and 20 individuals, alleged to control 82 per cent of the business in the country.

Decision was rendered upon the government's appeal, after the circuit court of appeals in New York had refused to declare that the Trenton Pottery Company, Thomas Maddock's Sons Company and other defendants had entered into an illegal combination to unreasonably maintain prices.

Dissolution of the sanitary potter's association, which the government alleged dictated a price fixing and sales agreement, was demanded by the governments.

The federal government today won the "fifteen billion dollar" railroad valuation case on jurisdictional grounds.

The supreme court, which did not decide the case on its merits, held that the question of railroad valuation was still a matter of investigation by the interstate commerce commission.

Justice Brandeis who read the opinion said the lower court should have dismissed the case of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad which appealed from the tentative valuation made by the interstate commerce commission.

SAVE THIS VALUABLE PRIZE COUPON

A Copy of Red Cartoons of 1927, Worth \$1.00 for 50 Cents With 50 of These Coupons

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Suvanto, Art Young, Hay Bales, Jerger, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons of the past year. This wonderful volume is not for sale. It is offered only to those who help us to build the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street

New York, N. Y.

Fifteen Multi-Millionaires Insure Precious Hides By Million Dollar Policies

Fifteen men in the United States today carry life insurance of \$4,000,000 or more.

According to a survey of the National Underwriter, there are between 200 and 300 policies for \$1,000,000 now in force.

Kodman Wamaker leads the list with insurance of \$7,500,000, all of it personal coverage. He was the first man to apply for a \$1,000,000 policy more than 20 years ago. Other heavily insured individuals are William Fox, the motion picture producer, with \$6,000,000; S. S. Kresge, 5 and 10 cent king, \$5,000,000; Frank P. Book, J. Burgess Book and Herbert V. Book, Detroit real estate operators, \$5,000,000 each; J. L. Lasky, Adolph Zukor and Marcus Leew, \$5,000,000 each; William Ziegler, \$4,500,000; Joseph Schenck, \$4,250,000; John McE, Bowman, hotel owner, \$4,000,000; Pierre du Pont, \$4,000,000; Ralph Jones, president of the Brooklyn chamber of commerce, \$4,000,000, and J. F. Kettering, automobile manufacturer, \$4,000,000.

Workers Prepared To Flee Homes As East River Floods

Workers' homes along the East River were directly menaced by the fierce week-end storm, subsiding today.

Hundreds of cellars were flooded. The losses run into thousands of dollars. Homes of many workers who live near the river were in danger, for if the tide would have gone over the sea wall they would have been the first places hit. Entire families, terrified, packed up their few worldly belongings ready to flee at the first sign that their homes would be flooded.

However, they worried unnecessarily for while dribbles of water were noticeable, it did not get out of control. So tonight hundreds of workers can sleep more easily for the crisis has passed. And their sleep will be of the weary, for after their all night vigil followed by a day's toil in the factories they will sleep as only those truly exhausted are able to.

COMMUNISM NEXT IN EUROPE SAYS 'NATION'S' WRITER

Louis Fisher, European correspondent of "The Nation" and author of the recent book "Oil Imperialism" spoke Sunday evening at the open forum held at the Community Church Park Ave. and 43rd St.

Fisher, who has spent four and a half of the last five years in Europe, stressed his belief that European capitalism is in the last throes of its existence and that within the next decade or two, a European war will demolish the last of the tottering imperialistic nations in Europe. When asked from the floor what form of government would take the places of capitalism, he answered "undoubtedly Communism."

Fisher was careful to state that he does not include Soviet Russia when he speaks of Europe's decline. He reiterated several times that with every slip of the rest of Europe, Russia's power is increasing and that when the trade of the United States in Europe has been demolished, the America government will turn to Russia, China, India and South America for her trade.

His speech threw a horrible scare into the minds of the Park Ave. intelligentsia church-goers that made up the bulk of the audience.

Lewis' "Sound Basis" For Agreement Seems To Be Less Employment

CLEVELAND. John L. Lewis stated at a conference of the coal miners and operators that the former would be willing to agree to a continuation of the Jacksonville agreement with the provision that the miners and operators then work out a "sound basis" for the industry.

Samuel S. Wyer, consulting engineer and chairman of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce Coal Committee, in the current issue of the "Cleveland," predicts that the "present seasonal employment of laborers will be increased by many factors which caused decreased demand for coal. Among them are centralization of power plants, development of water power, education of consumers to conserve coal, and development of labor-saving equipment which will replace the miners themselves."

Newest Phonograph Plays Entire Hour

The latest advance in phonographs makes it possible to play for an hour without any activity on the part of the player.

The machine automatically feeds twelve records to the revolving disk from a magazine, with stops between records of less than half a minute. The machine makes it possible to put into the magazines an entire symphony or an assorted program of dance records. The machine stops after the last record.

Lewis Rejects Offer From European Miners To Assist in Strike

John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America has flatly rejected and heaped abuse upon the miners of Europe who called upon their fellows to stand ready to support the strike in the American coal fields which will probably start April 1 of this year. He did not state in his denunciation of the "Reds" what the appeal consisted of. Here is the substance of it, in a special cable from Moscow.

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—The International Committee for Propaganda and Action has issued an appeal that on the first of April, the collective agreement of the mine-owners and miners of America will expire, and calling on all revolutionary miners of all countries to be prepared for the struggle and in good time consider all possible measures for the support of their American comrades.

Cleveland Building Trades Councils May Confer On Merging

CLEVELAND. It has been announced that the two building trades councils in this city are about to confer, in order to bring about a merging of the two bodies.

The "old" council contains twelve affiliated bodies of different crafts, while the "new" council has but four. In addition, the bricklayers are affiliated to no council. This means chaos in the building trades unions.

Needed Action. The situation demanded action, particularly since many of the crafts are negotiating new agreements with the contractors. The plasterers and lathers will get \$1.52½ an hour from Apr. 1 on, the other crafts expect a raise, while the carpenters are demanding an increase of 25c an hour. The painters and glaziers, who were out on strike last year and returned without an agreement, have put up no new demands.

Filth in Cities and Papers Reflection of Decadence — Holmes

This is the "dirty decade." That was the term used today by John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church.

"As I walk the streets of the city," said Holmes, "I find them filled with dirt. I ride in the subways and find them filthy. I stroll through the public parks and find them littered and neglected and unclean."

But the dirt of the streets is no worse than the dirt in certain of our magazines and newspapers; the filth of our subways is no worse than the filth in our theatres, and the ugliness and disorder of our public parks is no worse than the chaos of our social life.

"We find ourselves in an environment of decadence and social degeneracy."

Daily Worker Begins Series on Rent Problem

(Continued from Page One)

tage, make the most of it, the public be damned. It was—and how? I remember, seven years ago when I was the editor of several local community newspapers, sitting on the platform before a meeting of the city parliament of community councils, in the aldermanic chamber of the City Hall, when a resolution of protest was drafted to be sent to the United Real Estate Owners' Association of Greater New York. It urged the reduction of rentals, and included figures, calculations and statistics proving that rents could be appreciably reduced throughout the city while landlords would still receive at least 50 per cent more than their pre-war income in spite of any future increase taxes.

Tossed Into Wastebasket.

One week later I was present at the meeting of the executive committee of the Real Estate Owners' Association in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. The resolution was read. Then the secretary filed it in a convenient wastebasket. Immediately afterward, with a precision that was unconsciously sarcastic, a committee was appointed to co-operate with an expert accountant to determine to just what extent it would be safe to further increase rentals.

The acting chairman frankly instructed the delegates from the numerous locals of the organization to advise the members they represented to "jack up rents to the top-notch—so that the individual landlord will have made enough to be able to afford empty apartments, rather than lower the rents, when the depression in real estate comes." The depression was forecasted for this year—it has been put off now for five years.

The Landlord's Role.

Meanwhile the housing situation is becoming worse every day. Who are guilty?

First, there is the individual landlord. Well organized into real estate associations, he has taken advantage of every opportunity to raise the rents without making any repairs or improvements. No sooner did the housing shortage arise, than "waiting lists" came into vogue. Landlords kept lists of people who desired rooms. From these lists he selected only those whom he knew would be willing to do without repairs, and who would accept rents without making any complaint. If a tenant caused any trouble, he could easily dispossess him, and the rooms re-rented the same day by consulting the "waiting lists."

Tenants were blacklisted. Powerful lobbies were maintained at the legislature to frustrate the passage of relief measures. The courts felt the influence of the undercover operations of the real estate owners.

Mergers in Landlordism. Then, there are the corporations, owning strings of houses throughout the city. These have a separate organization of their own, co-operating with the other, having as a sole purpose the scalping of the rent-payer.

Finally, I would include the profiteering building contractors, and the scarcity of moderately priced new buildings. Only a negligible few of the new buildings erected in Manhattan have unfurnished rooms for less than twenty dollars a month per room. Only in Queens and Richmond are there any, and even these are few.

The New York worker is becoming desperate. He is caught in the center of the vicious circle, and he cannot even go around with it. And the major cause is the housing situation. This series of articles will analyze that situation.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Attention Brownsville!

Volunteers wanted to collect articles for the Labor Defense Bazaar.

The committee meets every Sunday from 10 to 12 a. m. at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

LEFT WING ALIEN TO BE DEPORTED BY U. S. ORDER

"Burden of Proof" Used To Effect Deportation

The policy of deporting selected individuals because of their working class activities is becoming a serious menace to the labor movement of this country. Emanuel Vajtauer, editor of the Czech workers' paper "Obrana" is the most recent case scheduled for deportation. Vajtauer came to this country legally in 1923, passports, etc. were O. K. He at once became active in the workers' struggle among the Czech-Slovak and rapidly gained a great influence because of his unflinching loyalty and ability to portray the every day struggle.

Due to an anonymous complaint he was arrested in April 1924. The amendment to the immigration laws bureau of proof, section 23, which reads in part:

"In any deportation proceeding against any alien, the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to show that he entered the United States legally," was used against him and he was called to show cause why he should not be deported. In spite of the fact that such proof was supplied, Vajtauer was ordered to be deported in August, 1924 and finally sent to Ellis Island in February, 1925. An appeal was responsible for a stay in the deportation. Vajtauer was released on \$2,000 bail. After a hard fight by the International Labor Defense the higher court has confirmed the deportation and now after three years he has to leave America.

In fighting this and many other cases the I. L. D. has been playing its part in the struggle of the workers. In order to continue the good work the annual bazaar in Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue on March 10 to 13 must be made a success. Money is needed to prepare legal aid for our militant fighters. By the cooperation of all workers the bazaar this year can be made a huge demonstration of protest and also a means of raising the necessary money.

Queen Marie Pays Her Respects to American People: "Flock of Swine"

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—"My son was right when he said Americans were a flock of swine."

This statement is attributed to Queen Marie of Roumania in a copyrighted article said to have been written by one of her attendants, appearing today in the Chicago Herald Examiner.

The queen also complained that during her visit to America she was insulted daily on the streets with such remarks as "hey, queen, how's the old man?"

"What can you expect from a people who always refer to their president by his first name," the queen is also credited in the article with saying.

It is known that queen was shocked at the crowd which gathered to greet her here by shouting, "Czefarnesi!" the name of a village in which during the war, the queen and her court engaged in a drunken orgy, leaving soldiers in their care to bleed to death.

Charge Politician Grafted.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Charges that Jacob Hagin of Elizabeth, chief of the maintenance division of the state highway department, approved improper expense accounts for his brother, Harry Hagin, formerly a testing engineer for the department, were heard today by the state highway commissioners.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!
WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!
HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

Make all contributions by check or money order to

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.



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Why Does Not President Lewis of the United Mine Workers Denounce the Coal Barons?

President Lewis, in a public statement in Miami, has spurned all aid from the Communist International which he says has been offered in case the United Mine Workers has to strike to enforce a wage agreement with the coal barons on April 1.

This heroic repudiation of assistance from any Communist source is a gesture designed to convince all and sundry that the UMWA officialdom would rather see the miners' union suffer a disastrous defeat rather than take one ruble from revolutionary workers for strike relief.

Just why any further proof of this is thought to be needed by President Lewis is a mystery to us. He has, in addition to insisting on beginning the expulsion campaign against Communists by the unseating of William F. Dunne at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1923, made war upon the rank and file of his own union.

Starting the drive ostensibly as an effort to expel and disbar Communist miners from the union, the Lewis machine ended by stripping the union constitution of all provisions for rank and file expression, giving the officials unlimited power to levy and collect assessments and prohibiting foreign-born workers who are not yet citizens from holding office in the union.

The union, while the Lewis machine has been persecuting and expelling the best elements in the union, has dropped from over 400,000 to 273,000 members. In the last six months, when all records for coal production have been broken as a result of American coal owners grabbing British markets, the UMWA LOST 19,000 MEMBERS.

Important districts like West Virginia have been lost to the union as a result of the corruption and incompetency of the Lewis machine. Other important districts have shrunk to half their former strength.

In yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER we published a complete refutation of one of the main charges made by the Lewis machine in connection with its war on the Communists. The letter of William Feeney, an organizer of the union at the time the letter was written and still on the Lewis payroll, shows only one example of the practical application of the Lewis policy.

The Communist International never fails to call on the workers of all countries for support of struggles like that which the UMWA may be called upon to fight. But it does not give financial aid to these struggles. The trade unions of the Soviet Union do, however. Lewis may say that he will accept no support from the 9,000,000 trade unionists of the Soviet Union but if, as appears probable, the UMWA has to fight for its life, the union membership will show that Lewis does not speak for them by accepting gratefully such support as the Russian workers can give them in a struggle against the American coal barons to save the union.

Lewis may have added to his prestige among coal operators and wider capitalist circles by his recent statement but he has not helped the coal diggers who pay his salary of \$12,000 per year.

We would like to remind President Lewis that the enemies of the United Mine Workers are the coal barons who are here in America. The Communist International is the most powerful friend any organization of workers can have. What the UMWA needs is a few statements from Lewis denouncing the operators in terms at least as vigorous as those he uses in slandering the Communist International.

This would serve to put the union in a fighting mood for the struggle which, in one form or another, it will have to wage after April 1. But this is too much to expect from an ardent supporter of President Coolidge.

Drive Spies and Informers Out of the Labor Movement.

The frame-up of two members of the Furriers' Union in Boston, evidently an extension of similar methods used in New York to other centers, should call attention again to the viciousness of the attack on the needle trades unions and the co-operation which can be denied no longer between government agencies—police, courts, etc.—and the right wing in these unions backed by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

On the scale which the drive on honest, fighting trade unionism is being conducted, the united front of bosses, government and reactionary trade union officials is without precedent in the labor movement.

Heretofore it has been the rule that all differences of opinion as to internal policies have been subordinated to the main question of defending workers and union leaders who are arrested and indicted as a result of strikes and boycotts. This rule no longer applies. It is clear that the right wing leaders are playing the role of informers and in some cases that of prosecutors.

Expulsions of left wingers from the unions are followed systematically by prosecutions in the capitalist courts. The right wing officialdom marks the victims for the police agents.

The members of the American labor movement will not support this black reaction once they are informed of it. The right wing leaders cannot defend their actions in this respect before any body of American workers.

There is needed a broad mass movement for which a base already exists in the traditions of American labor. There should be organized at once a drive for the defense of the workers who have been deserted and betrayed by officialdom and there is no doubt that it will become one of the most effective weapons for checking the drive against militant trade unionism and militant trade unionists and finally smashing it completely.

No worker who feels the pressure of American capitalism but who will support a movement with the slogans of "Support all framed-up strikers" and "Drive spies and informers out of the labor movement."

The Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions is reported to be in the market for an undertaker. When last seen the committee was suffering from shortness of breath, a sluggish liver and moral leprosy.

The Rand School: A Memory

S. A. Garlin.

In 1906, when the Rand School of Social Science was founded, it had a couple of little rooms in one of the decayed brown-stone houses on East 19th Street, near Third Avenue. There weren't many students, but they were earnest, hard-working, and eager. The faculty consisted of two or three men, one of whom also acted as executive secretary of the school. The students came from the shops, the factories, or the mills, to learn the facts about the capitalist system so they could return to their "home-towns" and spread the message.

These were the "full-time" students, who spent a period of six months studying the history of the working class, economics, history, and sociology. Many of them later became organizers, speakers and writers for the Socialist movement.

Some of the students slept in the little rooms on the top floor of the building. Joins on Third Avenue were constantly being discovered where a big meal could be had for 25 or 30 cents. Some of them washed dishes in neighborhood restaurants for their meals; others brought a little money with them and were able to spend all their time in study.

There existed then a spirit of comradeship, co-operation, eagerness. This was before the World War and the Russian Revolution and America was to gain the Co-operative Commonwealth by electing the lawyers in the party to the State Legislatures.

The school was founded with a few thousand dollars bequeathed by Mrs. Carrie Rand, a lady with liberal and humanitarian instincts. The money she left didn't amount to a great deal, but it was sufficient to start the school going.

In the spring of 1917 the building at 7 East 15th Street was the headquarters of one of the branches of the Young Women's Christian Association.

In that year the Socialist Party was very strong, numerically, in the United States, and particularly in New York City. Its academic opposition to the war, Morris Hillquit's majority campaign on the issue of cheaper milk; and a general program of petty reform attracted thousands of middle-class tradesmen and professional men to the party.

That's how the People's House was obtained. (They also got the New York Call, a large building, and the fine printing presses).

Between 1917 and 1919 was the "Golden Age" of the Rand School. Thousands of men and women attended the lectures given at the school. A cafeteria was established, and a book shop, with a brisk and enterprising manager.

Courses were given by some of the best radical thinkers in America. This was a period of expulsions of unorthodox professors from the Universities. There was one from Pennsylvania, another from Columbia, and one from Clark.

At this time the Rand School was in a true sense the intellectual center of the American radical movement.

Then came the left wing split in the Socialist Party in 1919. The Rand School became the citadel for the right wing forces. Several of the instructors were "let go." One of them a teacher of history and political science was made uncomfortable, because of his dangerous doctrines, and he parted company with the school. He had previously lost his job in a Brooklyn high school for a similar reason.

It was at this time that courses were introduced in interpretative dancing, psycho-analysis, and "The Ring of the Niebelung."

It was natural, in this atmosphere of culture and refinement, that there should be soft jobs, administrative twaddle, fat salaries. There was an Educational Director, an Executive Secretary, an Assistant Educational Director, a House Manager, a Publicity Director.

And once, the three typists and office clerks had their pay cut two dollars each, because the "comrades ought to co-operate."

One winter Morris Hillquit gave a series of talks on "From Marx to Lenin." East Fifteenth Street between Fifth Avenue and Union Square was lined with limousines. In the crowded auditorium the Executive Secretary, who resembled a Dean of Women in a Middle-western University, beamed. The Socialist movement was making definite progress. It was gaining recognition.

Today the Rand School is a tomb. In spite of attractive courses on Psychoanalysis, Appreciation of Music, and Current Poetry, few come. Even its gym classes have been liquidated. The library is usually empty. The large clock on the wall of the library stopped a few months ago. Nobody has taken the trouble to wind it up again.

The Passaic Spirit

By CYRIL BRIGGS.
(Strike Publicity Director)

"We would go to work in hell if there's a union there, but we would not go to work in heaven without a union."

That's the way one of the Forstmann-Huffmann strikers put it, the other night at a meeting of Forstmann-Huffmann strikers called in Ukrainian Hall to consider whether it would be advisable to call off the strike and attempt to build a union upon the basis of the concessions so far wrested from the stubborn and reactionary Julius Forstmann, president of the company and die-hard leader of the five mills which are still refusing to concede their workers the right to organize and do collective bargaining.

"Union or Nothing!" came another voice from the crowd and the demonstration that followed proved that both speakers had properly interpreted the sentiment of the packed gathering.

"Union or Nothing!"

"Union or Nothing!" It was the Passaic spirit speaking. The courageous Passaic spirit which in its flame-up in January, 1926, lighted up one of the darkest periods of labor history in this country and served as a beacon light to the workers in every trade throughout the country. The Passaic spirit, which held out month after month against the bosses' starvation offensives, against the poison gas propaganda of the kept press, against all sorts of underhand attacks upon their leaders, against the clubs of the police cossacks and the fines and jail sentences of judicial tools of the millionaire mill bosses. The Passaic spirit, which rallied the workers in the most exploited trades to resist the wage-slashing, union-smashing campaign of the bosses, which was in full swing at the time. The Passaic spirit, which by its tenacity and steady courage, finally forced four of the nine original struck mills to back down and concede to their workers the right to organize in a union of their own choice, and not in the hated company union.

"Rather Starve Than Surrender!"

Faced with diminished relief contributions, with food stores that are almost empty, and for months now living on a monotonous diet of cabbage, potatoes, beans and bread, the Passaic spirit declared its readiness to starve rather than surrender. "We would rather starve than surrender," a tall, angular woman, who carried a baby in her arms, called out after hearing the report of Relief Chairman Wagenknecht.

The Forstmann letter, while putting the company on record as dispensing with the silly fiction that there was no strike in its plants, does not concede recognition of the right of workers to organize in a union of their own choice or to do collective bargaining. It merely declares, against all evidence to the contrary, that the company had never and does

not now object to membership of its employees in outside organizations "whether religious, social or otherwise."

Meeting Two Weeks Ago.

The letter was first presented to the strikers on January 19. The crowd cheered wildly as their local leaders spoke in favor of the resolution to treat the letter as a basis for negotiations, not a basis of settlement. Chief organizer Coco, Relief Chairman Wagenknecht, Gustave Deal, Ellen Dawson, financial secretary Local 1893, U. T. W., Thomas DeFazio and Joseph Magliacane, Italian organizers; Emil Gardes and Ben Lawinski, Hungarian and Polish organizers, respectively, Felix Pancreas and the members of the F. & H. committee, were elected some weeks ago to negotiate with the bosses as occasion presented.

Two weeks later, however, on February 2, another meeting was called and Vice-president Starr reported that every effort at further negotiation with the labor-hating Julius Forstmann had failed.

This time the local leaders, faced with a most serious relief situation, still opposed acceptance of the Forstmann letter as a basis for a settlement, but offered a resolution to call off the strike and let the workers return to work and strive to build up a union inside the mills. The resolution had been passed earlier in the day by the strike executive committee and the delegate body. It declared that while the Forstmann letter was unsatisfactory, nevertheless it was a distinct retreat on the part of the mill owners and might be made the basis for building a real union within the F. & H. plants.

In addition to the two F. & H. plants, there are three other mills, New Jersey Spinning, the Gera, and the United Piece Dy Works, involving some 4,500 workers, who, with 2,000 from the four settled mills, who have not yet been returned to their mills, make a total of about 7,500 still out. Of these some two thousand have temporary jobs outside the mills, and contribute weekly to help give relief to their fellows. In spite of this the strain on the relief machinery is very severe.

Must Rush Relief.

No one can tell what the outcome will be, but such a determination as these strikers show should rouse a response among workers elsewhere. They must have relief at once. The organized labor movement must hurry them food, clothing, or money to buy this. And organized labor must act quickly, if the situation is to be saved, and the splendid spirit of the Passaic strikers utilized to make the victory complete.

Just Another Corpse.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The identity of the bullet-riddled body of a well-dressed man in Englewood cliffs near here on Feb. 14, has mystified the Hackensack police.



"Bunny, I don't care about the other women—they will always be after you, of course. I was heart-sick about Miss Tracy, because I knew she was a selfish woman, and I was afraid you'd find it out too late, and be wrecked. At least, I told myself that was it—I suppose the truth is I was just green with jealousy."

"Why, Rachel; You mean that you love me?"

"As if any woman could help loving you! The question is, do you love me?"

"I do—yes, truly!"

"But Bunny—there was a little catch in her voice. 'You don't show it!'"

So then he realized that he had been wasting a lot of time! He had to take only one more step, and put his arms about her, and there she was, bobbing on his shoulder, as if her heart would break. "Oh, Bunny, Bunny! Can I believe it?"

So to make her believe it, he began to kiss her. She had been such a sedate and proper little lady, such a manager in the office and all that, he had been in awe of her; but now he made the discovery that she was exactly like the other women who had been in love with him; as soon as she was sure that she might let herself go, that it was not some blunder, or some crazy dream—why, there she was, clinging to him in a sort of daze of happiness, half laughing, half weeping. As he kissed her, there was mingled in his emotion the memory of how brave she had been, and how loyal, and how honest; yes, it was worth while making a girl like that happy! To mingle love with those other emotions, that appeared to be safe! And she was just as passionate as either Bunice or Vee had been, not a particle more sedate or reticent! "Oh, Bunny, I love you so! I love you so!" She whispered it in the darkness, and her embraces said more than her words.

"Dear Rachel!" he said, with a happy little laugh. "If you feel that way, let's go find a preacher or a justice of the peace."

She answered, "Foolish Bunny! I want to know that you love me, and that I'm free to love you. What do I care about preachers or justices?"

So then he caught her tighter, and their lips met in a long kiss. If she tried to voice any more doubts, he would stop the sounds, he would find a way to convince her! And what better place for their love than this mysterious grove, the scene of their future labors? Yes, they would have to buy this ranch now, regardless of soil deficiencies! It would be a haunted place; in after years, while the young folks had their games and pageants in this grove, Bunny and Rachel would look on with a secret thrill. Had it not been in ancient oak-groves that mystic rites had been celebrated, and pledges made, and holy powers invoked!

III
They found the justice of the peace next morning; and then they finished the inspection of the ranch, and drove back to Angel City and made arrangements for a first payment on the purchase price. After which they had the thrills of telling their friends about having got married—strictly in the interest of the college, of course, and to avoid scandals in the bourgeois press.

Bunny went to see Ruth, and tell her; and strange to say, this embarrassed him. Bertie and Vee had planted in his mind the idea that Ruth had been in love with him for the past ten years; and now Rachel was certain of it; and these women had all proved to be right about each other every time! Also, there was a fact which he had not mentioned to Rachel; there had been a while on the way back from Paris, when he was debating in his mind whether it was Rachel or Ruth he was going to invite to become his wife! He had a deep affection for Ruth, the same still quiet feeling that she herself manifested. But the trouble was, there was Paul. Ruth was bound by steel chains to her brother—and that meant the Communist movement; and so Bunny had to wrestle over that problem some more.

Sooner or later you had to decide, and take your place with one party or the other. Were you going to overthrow capitalism by the ballot or by "direct action"? This much had become clear to Bunny—the final decision rested with the capitalist class. They were getting ready for the next war; and that meant Bolshevism in all the warring nations, at the end of the war, if not at the beginning. The socialists would try to prevent this

war; and if they failed, then the job would be done in Paul's way, by the Third International. But meantime, Bunny was drawn to the socialists by his temperament. He could not call for violence. If there was to be any the other side must begin it!

Whatever Ruth may have thought or felt about the news of his marriage, she gave no sign but of pleasure. She had expected it, she said; Rachel was a fine girl, who agreed with his ideas, and that was the main thing. Then she told him that Paul was expected back tomorrow, and was to speak at a meeting—his supporters had got him into the Labor Temple by much diplomacy, and he would have a chance to tell the workmen about what he had seen in Russia. Bunny and Rachel must come and hear him; and Bunny said they would.

This was the Sunday before election day, the end of a long political campaign. The workers had heard no end of appeals for their votes—but there was something different, more important than any election issues. However hostile the leaders of labor might be, it was impossible for the rank and file to resist the contagion of this miracle that was happening on the other side of the world—a vast empire where the workers ruled, and were making their own laws and their own culture. Paul was fresh from these scenes; his words were vivid, he brought the things before your eyes; the red army, and the red schools, and the red papers, and the white terror, and the resistance to capitalist siege on ten thousand miles of front.

Oh, the fury of the capitalist press next day! They didn't report the meeting, but they published protests about it, and stormed in editorials. The LaFollette "reds" were bad enough, but this was an intolerable outrage—an avowed Moscow agent, who had been expelled from France, permitted to hold a meeting in Angel City and incite union labor to red riot and insurrection! What was our police department for? Where were our patriotic societies and our American Legion and our other forces of law and order?

Bunny called up Ruth next morning; he wanted to see Paul, to talk about the proposed college. Ruth said that Paul had gone down to the harbor, to see about addressing meetings of the longshoremen. These men had had a big strike while Bunny was abroad, and had taken their full course in capitalist government. Six hundred of them had been swept up off the street, for the crime of marching and singing, and had been packed into tanks with all ventilation shut off, to reduce them to silence. A score of the leaders had been sent to state's prison for ten or twenty years for "criminal syndicalism"; so the rest ought to be ready to listen to the Communist doctrine, that the workers had to master the capitalist estate. There was to be an entertainment that night in the I. W. W. hall at the harbor; there would be music and refreshments, and Paul thought it would be a good chance to get acquainted with the leaders. Bunny said that he and Rachel were going down to Beach City, and they might run over and bring Paul back with them.

(To Be Continued.)

The Latest Censor



Alexander P. Moore.

An especially posed portrait of Alexander P. Moore, formerly a Pittsburgh newspaper publisher and later American ambassador to Spain, who has been offered the post of "dictator" of the American stage.

BOOKS

NOTE:—Generally speaking, the ownership of property under the present system involves responsibility. Collecting books and libraries is a sure sign either of juvenility or senility. However, if any of the readers of THE DAILY WORKER are ever impelled to buy books we suggest an excellent way of disposing of them after they have been read.

(1) There are more than 50 class-war prisoners in the jails and penitentiaries of the United States who are there at the present time for violating ruling-class legislation. They are constantly asking for reading matter.

(2) The DAILY WORKER needs reference books. All books should be sent to the Book Editor, THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, by James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker Publishing Co., New York, 5.60.

The headlines about China are meaningless unless you know something about the forces behind the nationalist movement.

Dolsen's book is an attempt to get at the guts of the Chinese revolution—to get at the basic factors which brought it about and which therefore shape its character.

Dolsen uses the Marxist method. He does not bother with the east-west-and-never-the-twain-shall-meet-claptrap which is the usual explanation for China's attempt to clean out the foreign imperialists. He digs up the fundamental economic forces and shows you how they produced classes with conflicting sets of interests.

The industrialization of China created two new classes—a native bourgeoisie and a native working class. These two classes are supplying the firework in China today. They are the backbone of the nationalist movement.

The native bourgeoisie wants to get rid of the foreign imperialists because it wants to be free to exploit its working class; the working class wants to get rid of the foreign imperialists because it is being savagely exploited. (Boys of twelve work eighteen hours a day for about 15 cents in the rug factories at Peking.)

Dolsen analyzes the forces which have brought these new classes into being. He describes the growing strength and the consciousness of the working class which is taking the lead in the fight for China's liberation. He describes the murder of Chinese students and workers at Shanghai and Shamen in 1925 which gave impetus to the nationalist movement.

There is one powerful class in China that Dolsen neglects in his analysis—that is the peasantry. The peasants who have been burdened with excessive taxes and rents that sometimes amount to four-fifths of their total crop, are becoming conscious and forming organizations that are bound to play an important role in the Chinese revolution. The role of the bourgeoisie is also underestimated by Dolsen.

Despite his failure to take these forces into consideration, "The Awakening of China" is by all odds the best book in the English language on the Chinese revolution. It's the only attempt that's been made at a scientific analysis of the forces underlying the nationalist movement, a movement which directly involves the destiny of 436,000,000 people.

Harry Freeman.

CHILDREN OF THE SUN, by James Rorty, Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.75.

The dominant note of James Rorty's first book of verse is meditative rapture. At its best this rapture is transmuted into a strong, burnished eloquence. At its worst it is mere prosiness or rhetoric.

Rorty is aware of a large world. It is a world in which his senses, his intelligence, his loves, hates and angers all play their part. Here is no fragile poetaster grieving a delicate, moldy grief. Rorty challenges the tasks and large articulations of the major poet. There is strength and desire and sunlight for the flesh of his verse. Yet too often I think his vision outleaps his powers of expression, and what is evidently a deeply felt emotion emerges as a flat landscape of tolerable lines. He does not hew words boldly and definitively enough.

Being a poet who knows the difference between bunk and reality, Rorty makes no secret of his contempt for the ideals of capitalist America. This appears directly in his satires, which contain some of his best work, and indirectly in his hymning of birds and beasts and rivers and mountains. Perhaps this is what is called "escape." But in his positive philosophic approach to nature, an approach hidden at times under a mock simplicity, there is too much that is direct and unwavering to be called escape.

Rorty's most recent work is his strongest and he has continued to improve. He is a poet who fuses sensitivity to personal experience with a feeling for social values.

A. B. Magil.

Al Sidesteps Teddy on New York Transit Mess

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—"If bunk was electricity, the colonel would be a power house." This was Governor Al Smith's answer to a speech made in New York by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in which he censured Al for the New York City transit situation.